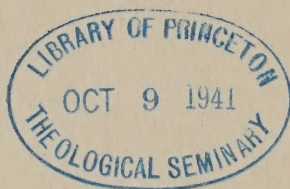


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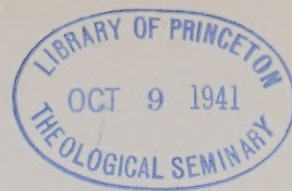
JOHN ALBERT WILSON & THOMAS GEORGE ALLEN • EDITORS

HITTITE
HIEROGLYPHIC
MONUMENTS

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HITTITE HIEROGLYPHIC MONUMENTS

BY IGNACE J. GELB



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PREFACE

The Hittite hieroglyphic monuments published in this volume may be divided roughly into two groups: (1) the larger consisting of monuments discovered in recent years by members of the Oriental Institute's expeditions operating in the Near East, (2) the smaller consisting of monuments previously discovered and published in various scientific periodicals but whose republication in this volume could be justified by improved copies or new photographs.

Of the Oriental Institute's expeditions and surveys in the Near East, those operating in Anatolia, home of the Hittites, have naturally yielded by far the majority of the monuments here published. They were brought to light mainly by Dr. Hans Henning von der Osten, former field director of the Anatolian Expedition, during his numerous exploratory trips in 1926-32 and by myself in the course of my travels in Anatolia in the years 1932 and 1935. Naturally smaller has been the harvest of Hittite hieroglyphic monuments from other Oriental Institute expeditions. The Syrian Expedition is here represented by the inscriptions excavated at Tell Ta'yīnāt by Dr. Calvin W. McEwan and by a small group of acquired monuments from Jisr el-Ḥadīd and Tuleil, while the Iraq Expedition is represented by seals from Khorsabad uncovered by the late Professor Edward Chiera and by Mr. Gordon Loud as well as by the important Ḫines monument discovered by Dr. Thorkild Jacobsen.

My trips to the Near East were organized with the aim of photographing and copying all the Hittite hieroglyphic monuments, laying particular emphasis upon the newly discovered ones or those known for a long time but heretofore inadequately published. Those trips enabled me to study practically all the Hittite hieroglyphic monuments in existence, whether still *in situ* or scattered through various museums in Asia, Europe, and America. With few and unimportant exceptions (Ḫines, Karakuyu II, Kültepe I, Veliisa) I have seen and copied or photographed every monument published in this volume.

While the great majority of the texts published here are given both in copy and in photograph, some appear in photograph only. Often the reason for this lies in the fact that it was deemed unnecessary to copy an already published text when a photograph alone would make readily apparent the few corrections that might be offered. In other cases external difficulties, such as pressure of time or bad lighting conditions, prevented me from copying some inscriptions in the field. However, in no case has a copy of an entirely new inscription been omitted.

The method of copying the inscriptions in this volume is that first employed by the Oriental Institute expeditions in Egypt. It was suggested to me years ago by the late Professor James H. Breasted for copying Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions, and already some of the texts in my *Inscriptions from Alishar and Vicinity* (OIP XXVII) were copied according to this method.

The inscriptions were first copied in pencil by myself either directly upon a photograph or, when this was impossible, on transparent paper placed directly over the photograph. This first copy, after having been checked several times and collated with the monument and with other photographs, served as the guide for the final copy made by Mr. Walter W. Romig of the Oriental Institute staff. For the final copy a specially treated and often greatly enlarged photograph was prepared on which I usually drew the inscription with pencil. Then Mr. Romig, following faithfully my first pencil copy, drew the inscription in India ink. After further checking, this photograph with the inscription drawn on it was sent to the photographic laboratory, where it was chemically treated to bleach out the photograph completely,

leaving only the India ink drawing of the inscription. This drawing was then reduced to an appropriate size for the publication.

In comparison with all other methods this way of copying the inscription upon a photograph has great advantages, because it obviates the necessity of counting and measuring the size of the individual signs in order to draw them in their exact proportions to one another. In a very few cases, however, the photograph had to be taken at an angle, and consequently the drawing slants a trifle to the left or to the right, causing the inscription to be slightly distorted.

Most of the photographs reproduced in this volume were made by myself during my trips to the Near East in 1932 and in 1935. Next in number come those made by the Oriental Institute's Anatolian Expedition under the directorship of Dr. von der Osten. The rest come from scattered sources.

Although a great number of Hittite inscriptions then still unpublished had been copied by myself as early as 1932, I did not publish them immediately, hoping for another opportunity to go to Anatolia and to collate once more some of the difficult passages in the copied texts. The opportunity came in 1935, when I was able to go again to Turkey. Owing to this great delay many of the inscriptions first copied by myself in 1932 were first made known by Professor B. Hrozný through articles in *Archiv orientální* VII-IX (1935-38), later republished in his *Les inscriptions hittites hiéroglyphiques* I, livr. 3 (1937), written as a result of his trip to Anatolia and Syria in the latter half of 1934. A great many of these texts copied by myself in 1932 and later published by Hrozný are republished in the present volume, first in order to present in their entirety all the texts copied by myself, secondly because it can always be considered advantageous to have several copies and several photographs at one's disposal for the study of an inscription. As our knowledge of the Hittite hieroglyphic texts stands at present, it is hardly possible to find two copies of the same inscription made by two different scholars which are entirely identical. One copyist depends chiefly upon what he sees, neglecting more or less the interpretation, while the other often lets his reading be influenced by his interpretation of the inscription.

It is only natural that there should be differences between Hrozný's and my own copies of identical inscriptions. Some of these differences are inconsequential, others of much greater importance. Hrozný's publication of the texts copied by him during his travels of 1934 was not really begun until the fall of 1935, that is, at the time of my return from the second trip to the Near East. Therefore our field copies must be considered as having been made entirely independently, with no opportunity to check each other's differences. However, my second copies, made in preparation for this volume, cannot be called entirely independent, because in many cases I already had at my disposal Hrozný's copies as they gradually appeared in his articles in *Archiv orientální*. In some cases I was able to accept Hrozný's interpretation in my copy; often, however, the contrary was true. In those cases only a new collation of the texts can settle the problem definitely. I hope it will not be considered out of place to state here that in my opinion neither Hrozný's nor my own copies of a great many inscriptions can be considered final. In the present state of our knowledge of Hittite epigraphy it could hardly be otherwise. The copies and photographs in this volume are intended to serve as materials for study until the epigraphy of Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions has been placed on a firm and permanent basis and the time is ripe for a real corpus.

The work on the copies here given occupied longer or shorter periods from the end of 1935 until the beginning of 1939. During this long time some inconsistencies crept into the copying methods. In the beginning the outside lines of an inscription were drawn heavier than the inside lines; later the distinction between thicker and thinner lines was disregarded.

Sometimes the broken areas are marked by shading and by an additional line; in other cases such a line was omitted because it was thought superfluous. All these small differences in method of copying can easily be detected by simply comparing the photographs with the respective copies.

Although I had copied a great many Hittite texts in the İstanbul Museum, especially in 1932, and had also the respective photographs together with the rights of publication, I have omitted them from the present volume in order not to interfere with the projected publication of the İstanbul texts by Professor Helmuth Th. Bossert.

All the inscriptions in this volume appear in alphabetic order of the sites, not in geographic order as in the earlier publications of Messerschmidt and the Cornell Expedition. The map at the end of the book, showing the distribution of the Hittite hieroglyphic monuments, should suffice for those interested in knowing the relative locations of the various sites. From my own experience I am convinced that a considerable amount of time may be saved if the monuments are arranged in alphabetic order and one does not have to search for them all through the book or in indexes.

All measurements of monuments are given in centimeters. When numbers only are given, for example $75 \times 50 \times 40$, it is understood that the first number expresses always the height of the monument, the second its width, the third its thickness.

It is impossible for me to mention specifically all the persons whose co-operation and assistance, both during my travels in Turkey and during the preparation of the manuscript at Chicago, it is my pleasant duty and privilege to acknowledge here. Professor James H. Breasted, the late director of the Oriental Institute, with his warm interest and unfailing advice, was the guiding spirit of the project. Later the new director, Professor John A. Wilson, helped in every possible way in the execution of my plans.

During my stay in Turkey I was given kind assistance in technical matters by the Turkish authorities. The Ministers of Public Instruction, His Excellency Abidin Özmen and later His Excellency Saffet Arıkan, gave their approval to my plans for traveling in Turkey and enlisted the wholehearted aid of the subordinate authorities. To Dr. Hamit Zübeyr Koşay, the able Director of Antiquities, I offer my sincere thanks for the assistance received almost daily from him during my stay at Ankara. I gratefully remember also Dr. Arif Müfid Mansel, the joint director of the İstanbul Museum; Professor Eckhardt Unger, formerly of the same museum, now at the University of Berlin; Bay Rıza Yalçın, director of the Adana Museum; Osman Effendi, director of the Sivas Museum; Bay Nuh Mehmet Turan, late director of the Kayseri Museum, assigned to me as commissioner in 1935; Bay Hüsnü İrkilata, director of public instruction of the Kayseri district; Yunus Kiazim Bey, former director of the lyceum at Kayseri; and many others without whose helpful co-operation the successful fulfilment of my plans would have been unthinkable. To Mr. Hermann Schüller, in charge of the photographic department of the Direction of Antiquities at Ankara, I owe gratitude for his help in developing the films made during my travels of 1935. For the kind interest and help rendered by the American embassy at Ankara in the person of the former chargé d'affaires, Mr. G. H. Shaw, I offer my thanks. Ever obliging with his advice was Dr. Hilmi Malik of the American embassy.

With pleasure do I remember the companions on my trips, Mr. William H. Noble, Jr., Mr. Lyle S. Shelmidine, and Mr. Richard Smith. To Miss Block of the American School at Talas is due my gratitude for her hospitality during my stay in the School. And I would acknowledge the cheerful and willing services of Bay Salih Atalay, the chauffeur on my 1935 trip.

I am grateful also for the kind assistance offered me by Syrian authorities in the persons of Mr. Subhi Saouaf, vice-director of the Aleppo Museum, Mr. Maurice Chéhab, director of the Beyrouth Museum, and Mr. Claude Prost, late director of the Antioch Museum.

To Dr. R. Dussaud and Dr. G. Contenau is due the permission to publish the Restan monument in this volume. Professor A. T. Olmstead kindly gave permission to use squeezes of the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions taken years ago by the Cornell Expedition to Asia Minor. Dr. H. H. von der Osten offered much help in the early stages of preparation of this manuscript. To him is due most of the information on the Çalapverdi, Karga, and several other Hittite inscriptions. Dr. C. W. McEwan and Mr. R. J. Braidwood helped continuously in the preparation of the part on the Tell Ta'yīnāt inscriptions. Information furnished by others is acknowledged in connection with the sites concerned. Dr. T. G. Allen, Dr. A. A. Brux, Mrs. R. T. Hallock, and Mrs. A. Hauser have participated in editing the manuscript. To all these I offer my sincerest thanks.

IGNACE J. GELB

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BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

- A British Museum. Carchemish; report on the excavations of Djerabis . . . , conducted by
C. LEONARD WOOLLEY and T. E. LAWRENCE (2 vols.; London, 1914–21). Plates of series A.
- AAA Annals of archaeology and anthropology (Liverpool, 1908—).
- AJA American journal of archaeology (Baltimore etc., 1885—).
- AJSL American journal of Semitic languages and literatures (Chicago etc., 1884—).
- AMI Archäologische Mitteilungen aus Iran (Berlin, 1929—).
- AOF Archiv für Orientforschung (Berlin, 1923—).
- AOr Archiv orientální (Praha, 1929—).
- CE Cornell Expedition to Asia Minor and the Assyro-Babylonian Orient Travels and
studies in the Nearer East . . . (Ithaca, N.Y., 1911). (Usually followed directly by text
number.)
- HH GELB, I. J. Hittite hieroglyphs (I=*SAOC* No. 2 [1931]; II=*SAOC* No. 14 [1935]).
- HHM GELB, I. J. Hittite hieroglyphic monuments (*OIP* XLV, the present volume).
- IHH HROZNÝ, B. Les inscriptions hittites hiéroglyphiques (Praha, 1933—).
- ILN The illustrated London news.
- JRAS Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland, *London*. Journal (London, 1834—).
- KUB Berlin. Staatliche Museen. Vorderasiatische Abteilung. Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi
(Berlin, 1921—).
- LAR LUCKENBILL, D. D. Ancient records of Assyria and Babylonia (Chicago, 1926–27).
- M MESSERSCHMIDT, L. Corpus inscriptionum Hettitarum (*MVAG*, 5. Jahrg., Nos. 4–5 [1900]).
(Usually followed directly by text number.)
- I M *Ibid.*, Erster Nachtrag (*MVAG*, 7. Jahrg., No. 3 [1902]).
- II M *Ibid.*, Zweiter Nachtrag (*MVAG*, 11. Jahrg., No. 5 [1906]).
- MAOG Altorientalische Gesellschaft, *Berlin*. Mitteilungen (Leipzig, 1925—).
- MDOG Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, *Berlin*. Mitteilungen (Berlin, 1899—).
- MVAG Vorderasiatisch-ägyptische Gesellschaft, *Berlin*. Mitteilungen (Berlin, 1896–1908; Leipzig,
1909—).
- OIC Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute communications (Chicago,
1922—).
- OIC No. 2 OSTEN, H. H. VON DER. Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor; a preliminary report (1927).
- OIC No. 6 OSTEN, H. H. VON DER. Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor, 1927–28 (1929).
- OIC No. 8 OSTEN, H. H. VON DER. Explorations in Hittite Asia Minor, 1929 (1930).
- OIC No. 14 OSTEN, H. H. VON DER. Discoveries in Anatolia, 1930–31 (1932).
- OIC No. 19 FRANKFORT, HENRI. Oriental Institute discoveries in Iraq, 1933/34; fourth preliminary re-
port of the Iraq Expedition (1935).
- OIP Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Oriental Institute publications (Chicago,
1924—).
- OIP VI OSTEN, H. H. VON DER, and SCHMIDT, ERICH F. The Alishar Hüyük, season of 1927. Part I
(1930).
- OIP XXVII GELB, I. J. Inscriptions from Alishar and vicinity (1935).
- OIP XXIX–XXX OSTEN, H. H. VON DER. The Alishar Hüyük, seasons of 1930–32. Parts II and III (1937).
- OIP XLV, *see* HHM
- OLZ Orientalistische Literaturzeitung (Berlin, 1898–1908; Leipzig, 1909—).
- PSBA Society of Biblical Archaeology, *London*. Proceedings (London, 1878/79–1918).
- RA Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale (Paris, 1884—).
- RHA Revue hittite et asianique (Paris, 1930—).
- RT Recueil de travaux relatifs à la philologie et à l'archéologie égyptiennes et assyriennes (40
vols.; Paris, 1870–1923).

<i>SAOC</i>	Chicago. University. The Oriental Institute. Studies in ancient oriental civilization (Chicago, 1931—).
<i>SAOC</i> Nos. 2 and 14, <i>see HH</i>	
<i>SAOC</i> No. 3	FORRER, E. O. Die hethitische Bilderschrift (1932).
<i>TSBA</i>	Society of Biblical Archaeology, <i>London</i> . Transactions (9 vols.; London, 1872–93).
<i>VAT</i>	Berlin. Staatliche Museen. Vorderasiatische Abteilung. (Followed by registration number of clay tablet.)
<i>WVDOG</i>	Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft, <i>Berlin</i> . Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen (Leipzig, 1900—).
<i>WVDOG</i> XLVI	ANDRAE, W. Hettitische Inschriften auf Bleistreifen aus Assur (1914).
<i>WVDOG</i> LV	KOLDEWEY, R. Die Königsburgen von Babylon. 2. Teil (1932).
<i>WVDOG</i> LX	BITTEL, K. Boğazköv. Die Kleinfunde der Grabungen 1906–1912. I. Funde hethitischer Zeit (1937).

DETERMINATIVES

° city

° deity

¹ land, country

THE TRIPS OF 1932 AND 1935

The Hittite hieroglyphic monuments in Anatolia are either still lying scattered throughout the country in the places where they were originally found or stored temporarily in the larger cities to which they have been transferred. Before the World War all newly discovered monuments used to be transported to İstanbul, then the capital of the Ottoman Empire. This city still has the country's only real museum for ancient oriental archeology. After the war the afflux of Hittite monuments to İstanbul stopped abruptly, while Ankara, the new capital of the Turkish Republic, claimed all the newly discovered monuments. But Ankara still lacks the facilities of İstanbul, and all the new monuments are simply being stored under the open sky in the *Templum Romae et Augusti*, commonly called the *Augusteum*, near the *Hacı Bayram Mosque* (Fig. 1). The small finds of the *Alışar* and *Boğazköy* excavations are housed in the *Ethnographical Museum of Ankara*. Outside of İstanbul and Ankara many Hittite hieroglyphic monuments are still being stored in temporary depots, such as the *Honat Medrese* in *Kayseri* (Fig. 2), the *Gök Medrese* in *Sivas* (Fig. 3), and the old Christian church in *Adana* (Fig. 4).

Of my two trips to Anatolia, the first, in the summer of 1932, was partly of a preparatory nature and had as its chief aim an acquaintanceship with the land of the Hittites rather than a systematic study of all the Hittite hieroglyphic monuments.

I arrived at İstanbul in the beginning of June, 1932, and after short stopovers there and in Ankara I left immediately for *Alışar*, in the *Yozgat vilayet*, a site which was then being excavated by the *Oriental Institute*. I selected *Alışar* as the center of operations and from there made excursions in all directions in the Expedition's car, usually accompanied by some members of the Expedition. Thus during the month of June I was able to visit *Sivri Dağ*, in the immediate vicinity of *Alışar*, the city of *Yozgat* and its surrounding territory, the famous encampment of *Kerkenes Dağ*, and *Çalapverdi*, the site of three Hittite hieroglyphic monuments. In the bazaar of *Boğazlıyan*, on the way to *Çalapverdi*, I noticed a beautifully preserved Greek monument supposedly from *Sarıkaya*; it is now in the *Augusteum* at Ankara. Toward the end of June I left by train for *Kayseri*, where I copied the Hittite hieroglyphic monuments preserved in the museum of that city.

From *Kayseri* I proceeded to *Talas*, where the *American Congregational Mission* offered me all its hospitality. Together with Mr. Richard Smith of the *Talas Mission* I went on a horseback excursion which was supposed to take us through the neighborhood of *Kayseri* in about ten days, but because of military maneuvers being conducted in certain parts of the territory we were prevented from carrying out our plans completely. After many difficulties we finally rediscovered the well known Hittite monument of *Hisarcık*. In *Tekirderbent* at the foot of *Erciyas Dağ* we found the two Hittite inscriptions in a building then occupied by cheese-makers, but owing to technical difficulties it was impossible for us to copy them. From *Tekirderbent* we climbed the majestic *Erciyas Dağ*, the ancient *Mons Argaeus*. In *Everek* because of the Turkish maneuvers in progress we decided instead of going farther east to go northward in returning to *Talas*. In *Kapaklı* and *Pusatlı* I investigated the *hüyük*'s and some Byzantine monuments scattered on the *hüyük*'s and in the villages. In *Çömlekçi* near *Talas* I saw and photographed a small Greek inscription in the house of *Salih Çavuş*.

From *Talas*, by way of *Kayseri*, I traveled by train to *Sivas* in order to copy the *Darende* inscription now in the *Gök Medrese* of that city. Back in *Talas*, I decided to return immediately



FIG. 1.—TEMPLUM ROMAE ET AUGUSTI, ANKARA



FIG. 2.—HONAT MEDRESE, KAYSERİ



FIG. 3.—GÖK MEDRESE, SIVAS



FIG. 4.—OLD CHRISTIAN CHURCH, ADANA

on horseback to Alişar, accompanied by Mr. Lyle S. Shelmidine, then an instructor in the American College at Tarsus. The road to Alişar led through Kültepe, the famous site of the Cappadocian tablets, and through the ancient Roman Terzilihamam.

My last, longer trip of the same year on Anatolian soil was by car from Alişar to Boğazköy and to Alacahüyük. In Boğazköy I copied and photographed the procession of gods at Yazılıkaya. Back at Ankara in the early part of September I spent several days in working on the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions in the Augusteum. The last days before my departure from Turkey I spent in copying and collating the numerous Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions in the İstanbul Museum.

Three years later, in 1935, I undertook another trip to the Near East. This time I was able to visit almost all the sites in Anatolia and Syria where Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions are known. I left Chicago on May 22 and after a speedy trip via New York, Cherbourg, Paris, and İstanbul I reached Ankara on June 4. In accordance with my plans I stayed there more than three weeks in order to recopy and collate the Hittite monuments in the Augusteum and the Ethnographical Museum. In the meantime, through the help of Dr. Hamit Zübeyr Koşay, I obtained from the Turkish authorities a permit to conduct an epigraphic and archeological survey of central Anatolia.

Toward the end of June I departed for Kayseri, my new center of operations, where I stayed for a few days to copy some Cappadocian tablets in the museum and to make preparations for a long trip which was to take me through the vilayets of Kayseri, Niğde, Kirşehir, Aksaray, Konya, Mersin, Adana, Cebelibereket, Maraş, Sivas, and back to Kayseri. On this trip I was accompanied by Bay Nuh Mehmet Turan, late director of the Kayseri Museum, who had been assigned as my commissioner by the Turkish government, and by Bay Salih Atalay, a reliable chauffeur from Kayseri. The three of us left Kayseri on July 3 in a Ford.

Our first destination was Karaburna on the other side of the Kızılırmak, which we reached the same day after first visiting the famous rock dwellings near Ürgüp. In Karaburna I made a short trial excavation on the mound and copied the Hittite inscription. This site and also Suvasa and Karapınar, the two Hittite sites next visited, are discussed in the descriptions of the respective monuments.

On the road from Acıgöl (called Dobada on the Turkish Gen. Staff map), near which lies the site of Karapınar, to Aksaray we observed a large number of *hüyük*'s and other ancient remains. These I intend to treat in a special study dedicated to the historical and topographic evaluation of the results of my archeological survey of central Anatolia. The following description of my trip covers only those of the 131 ancient remains observed and/or visited by myself which are directly connected with a site at which a Hittite hieroglyphic monument has been found. Only in rare instances is an exceptionally important site or monument without a Hittite inscription discussed.

About 13 kilometers northwest of Aksaray, near the village of Ismaila, is a *hüyük* measuring about 100 meters in diameter and covered with *Peganum harmala*. Ten kilometers beyond this *hüyük* on the same road we reached another *hüyük*, near the village of Acemköy, whose name, I have been told, has recently been changed to Çataltepe. The village of Acemköy was named for the Persians who originally settled there. Today it is inhabited predominantly by Turks. The *hüyük*, measuring 625×390 meters, is one of the largest of all those I visited in Turkey. In height it reaches about 40–50 meters. On the right side of the *hüyük*, near the village, is an elevation, evidently the ancient citadel of the site, in which the villagers often dig for materials to use in constructing their houses. The many stones and clay bricks, all melted together, found in the resulting holes testify to an intense conflagration that once destroyed the old city. A road over the top of the *hüyük* divides it into two unequal parts. Also on its

top lies a cemetery, from which a Greek inscription was brought to the school in the village. A very large underground tunnel about 2.5 meters high leads from the summit of the *hüyük* to the plain. According to the villagers one can follow it without stooping for 20 meters, at which point it is stopped up with dirt, so that further progress is impossible without clearing the tunnel.

The countryside around Aksaray is dotted with smaller and larger *hüyük*'s. Of them all, Acemköyhüyük is by far the largest; and the question arises whether it may not be ancient Kuššara, the capital of the Old Hittite Empire. On the localization of Kuššara in or near Aksaray see Hrozný in *AOr* I (1929) 286 f. and Gelb, *OIP* XXVII 9. Naturally, the complete evidence for such an identification can come only from excavations conducted on the site, which, however, because of its tremendous size and the prevalence of malaria in the entire district presents technical difficulties.

After our return to Aksaray we went to the Karaca Dağ district, where the Emirgazi Hittite monuments had been found in previous years. But it seemed useless to look for others. The villagers told us that years ago when those monuments were taken away from Emirgazi and transferred to the İstanbul Museum a great famine visited the village, and therefore, even if they discovered a new monument now, they would never give it up. Such superstition about the magical properties of stone monuments is widespread over the entire Near East. From Emirgazi we went on to Ereğli on our way to the Hittite site of İvriz, described in so many Anatolian travel books.

Along the road from Aksaray to Ereğli, especially near Kutuviran and farther south, I observed large stretches of land, sometimes 5–8 kilometers in length, covered with *Peganum harmala*. As it is known that *Peganum* grows usually in the vicinity of human settlements, ancient or modern, the existence of these exceedingly large areas covered by *Peganum*, with no visible traces of any human settlements, is difficult to explain.

After traversing with difficulty the malaria-infested marshland, we entered Ereğli, situated at the foot of the main Taurus Range. From there we went to İvriz in the heart of the mountains to photograph the well known Hittite hieroglyphic monuments. Since it was impossible for our Ford to cross the mountain range separating İvriz from near-by Bulgarmaden, our next destination, we were forced to turn back to Ereğli and to proceed thence through Ulukışla to Çiftehan, a very popular Turkish *hamam*. By donkey from Çiftehan we reached the Bulgarmaden rock inscription, beautifully situated in a dominant position overlooking the main Taurus Range. After our return to Çiftehan our road led southward through the Cilician Gates to Tarsus. It is the only direct road traversable by automobile between Asia Minor and Syria.

From Tarsus across land covered with *hüyük*'s of all sizes we arrived at Adana, also called Seyhan after the river on which it is situated. At the Adana Museum I examined various finds from the American excavation at Tarsus and copied some of the Hittite hieroglyphic monuments from Carchemish and many Cappadocian tablets gathered throughout many years by the museum. The Adana Museum director, Bay Rıza Yalçın, informed us of the existence of a newly discovered Hittite hieroglyphic monument at Sirkeli. We visited it in his company, and I copied it the next day.

From Sirkeli via Ceyhan, Osmaniye, and Fevzipaşa our road led directly to Maraş, following, for about 35 kilometers beyond Osmaniye, an ancient Roman road offering many hardships to our Ford. This whole region is full of ancient settlements.

Our original plan to go from Maraş to Malatya was frustrated because the direct road was partly destroyed and not traversable by car and the long road via Gaziantep, Urfa, and Diyarbakir was too much of a detour for us to take. Therefore we decided to give up for that

year the visit to Malatya and to go from Maraş by way of Göksun, Elbistan, and Gürün to Darende. As far as travel experiences are concerned, the road from Maraş to Gürün provided a larger share than did any other during our stay in Turkey. But there is no room here to describe our hardships in dragging the car out of rivers and pulling it across trackless mountains.

In Göksun and vicinity we visited several sites with Byzantine remains and inscriptions. The whole region between Göksun and Elbistan seems to abound with them. On the way from Elbistan to Gürün we investigated the Kızıoğlankaya monument and Karahüyük, the latter situated about 10 kilometers from Elbistan. The *hüyük* is very large and widely known in the neighborhood. In the village near by we photographed a monument in an unknown script, supposedly excavated on the *hüyük*.

Across the mountains from Elbistan we came to Gürün, 6 kilometers west of which we visited the two Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions situated on the Tohtasu. From Gürün through Darende, where a Hittite hieroglyphic monument had recently been discovered, our road led along the Tohtasu valley to the village of Kötükale, near which for many years an unpublished Hittite rock inscription had been known to exist.

After a short stay at Kötükale we went back to Darende and from there by way of Kangal traveled directly north to Sivas, where I copied the Darende and İspekçür hieroglyphic monuments preserved in the Gök Medrese. From Sivas we returned to Kayseri to get fresh provisions and prepare for another trip in the region of Kayseri.

On this next excursion we followed the road marked by ancient Hittite monuments at Hisarcık, Tekirderbent, Fıraktın, Taşcı, İmamkulu, and Kurubel. At Hisarcık I recopied the Hittite monument which I had visited three years before. The two Hittite monuments which had been at Tekirderbent during my previous visit had been transferred in the meantime to the museum at Kayseri. Knowing that this museum preserved some Cappadocian tablets which according to information given me by Bay Nuh Mehmet Turan, late director of the museum, had been excavated by children on the site of the former cheese factory at Tekirderbent, I investigated the site carefully in search of ancient remains. I could find only some large stone blocks, one of them bearing a Byzantine cross and letters, many sherds, but no coins or tablets.

From Tekirderbent we proceeded via Everek to Fıraktın, Taşcı, and İmamkulu to copy the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions in these various places. In İmamkulu I heard from the villagers of the discovery of another Hittite monument at Yazılıkaya near Saimbeyli, which I could not visit, however, because it lay in a military zone. From İmamkulu I followed a northern route back to Kayseri. In Kayseri I spent a few days in reading the Cappadocian tablets in the museum and at the end of July left by train for Ankara.

I left Ankara almost immediately for Syria to visit the museums there containing Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions. At Aleppo I studied the Tell Aḥmar inscriptions in the museum, where I found also an unknown Hittite inscription supposedly from Carchemish. The famous inscription in the wall of the Mosque of the Crows was also studied. From Aleppo I went to Antioch to visit the sites excavated by the Syrian Expedition of the Oriental Institute as well as some other sites excavated in the neighborhood. Beyrouth has a small collection of casts of Hittite inscriptions, most valuable of which is the cast of the Karapınar inscription now published by Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. LVIII. After a short stay in Syria I returned to Ankara and İstanbul to make a final study of the Hittite inscriptions in these two cities. At İstanbul I also collated the Cappadocian tablets preserved in the museum.

SITES AT WHICH HITTITE HIEROGLYPHIC INSCRIPTIONS HAVE BEEN FOUND, WITH BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE INSCRIPTIONS

This list is intended to serve as a bibliography of all the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions, arranged according to their places of origin. Its best predecessor is the "Index of Monuments with Bibliography" in J. Garstang, *The Hittite Empire* (London, 1929) pp. 337-43.

In our list Turkish geographic names normally appear as spelled in the second edition of the map of Turkey in eight sheets edited by the Turkish General Staff (Ankara, 1936). The general rule followed in this volume for dealing with the individual elements of compound geographic names is that all names are written solid, e.g. Karaburna (not Kara Burna), except names containing *dağ*, which element is normally written separately in the Turkish General Staff map, e.g. Kara Dağ. Sites outside Turkey, namely those in Syria, Palestine, and Iraq, are given in their Arabic form following (except for some vowel-deflections) the method of transliteration favored by the Oriental Institute. Some commonly known oriental place names such as Aleppo, Carchemish, and Hamath are spelled in their customary English form.

The geographic names added in parentheses or as cross-references are either old or obsolete forms or are those by which inscriptions are known or quoted in various scientific publications. In order to avoid a superfluity of unimportant references, the variant English, French, and German spellings of oriental names have usually not been quoted separately.

I have tried to collect all available information concerning the present locations of the various inscriptions and to give all the pertinent data at my disposal. In the case of inscriptions now in the Turkish museums I have added their respective museum numbers whenever available to facilitate finding them.

References to articles published prior to Messerschmidt's *Corpus inscriptionum Hettitarum* (Berlin, 1900) have been omitted from this list because they can easily be found in his publication. All subsequent publications insofar as they are known to me are quoted; only text publications based entirely on earlier ones, i.e., taken over directly from them either in photograph or in copy, have been omitted.

Brackets inclosing the name of a site indicate that reports concerning the location of an inscription at that particular site proved upon investigation to be incorrect or unverifiable.

In this list of sites are enumerated all the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions known to me with the exception of some seals of whose origin nothing definite can be said. The seals noted in the list come from Ağansık, Alisharhüyük, Beisān, Boğazköy, Carchemish, Çatalhüyük, Çelebibag, Devehüyük, Dörtöl, Ialysos, Jebel Abū Gelgel, Keskin, Khorsabad, Kuyunjik, Ra's Shamrah, Tamassos, Tarsus, Tell 'Atshāneh, Tell el-Fāri'ah, Tell el-Judeideh, Tell Erfād, Tell Ta'yīnāt, and Tilbeşar. Besides these there are others in museums and in private collections in the cities of Aleppo, Athens, Baltimore, Berlin, Brussels, Dresden, Geneva, İstanbul, London, New York, Oxford, and Paris about whose exact origin either nothing is known or the available information is not sufficiently well substantiated to warrant their classification under a site.

The number of published and unpublished Hittite hieroglyphic monuments known to me, not counting any of the seals, reaches a total of 288. Included in this total are even fragments of little value with only one or two signs. Not included are unpublished inscriptions which have been reported but whose existence is uncertain.

The monuments listed were discovered in eighty-six different localities in Anatolia, Syria, Mesopotamia, Armenia, Palestine, Cyprus, and Rhodes. In arriving at this total I have often included under one locality inscriptions of similar type coming from the immediate neighborhood of the site named. For example, the inscriptions of Boğazköy, Nişantaş, and Yazılıkaya have been considered as coming from one site, Boğazköy; and similarly the various inscriptions scattered in the Emirgazi or Kara Dağ region have been placed only under Emirgazi or Kara Dağ respectively and not under the names of the various spots where they were actually found. If one were to count separately all the individual sites, then the number of localities yielding Hittite hieroglyphic monuments would have to be stated as considerably more than eighty-six. Even that number is much larger than the numbers of sites heretofore listed by other writers. This is due primarily to the fact that the present list contains, in addition to new sites discovered or excavated in the last few years, all the sites which have yielded Hittite hieroglyphic seals, mostly neglected in previous lists.

Although a total of 288 known Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions is entirely negligible when compared with the thousands of published and unpublished cuneiform or Egyptian documents, the total of eighty-six sites yielding Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions compares favorably with the number of those which have produced cuneiform or Egyptian epigraphic material. The area of distribution of the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions is likewise comparatively extensive.

It is impossible to treat in full here all the problems connected with the area or areas of distribution of the Hittite hieroglyphic monuments. For further information see the notes under the respective sites. For orientation Map XIX in H. H. von der Osten's *OIP* XXX, given in revised form at the end of this book, should be consulted; the maps in his "Four sculptures from Marash," *Metropolitan Museum Studies* II (1929/30) 119, and in A. Götze, *Kleinasiens* ("Handbuch der Altertumswissenschaft," 3. Abt., 1. Teil, 3. Bd.: *Kulturgeschichte des alten Orients*, 3. Abschnitt, 1. Lfg. [München, 1933]) p. 164, are too incomplete to be of use today.

A group in itself is formed by the inscriptions from Karabel and Sipylus in western Anatolia. Farther east lie those at Beyköy and Yağrı. A small but valuable group is formed by the inscriptions from Boğazköy, Alacahüyük, Karga, Alişarhüyük, Çalapverdi, and Karaburna in the Kızılırmak basin. South of the Kızılırmak, mostly in the Taurus and Antitaurus Mountains, lies the main belt of Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions, extending from Köylütolu Yayla and Kara Dağ in the west as far as Malatya and Samsat in the east. The heart of this area lies around Kayseri, ancient Caesarea-Mazaca. South of this area lies the North Syrian group with its main centers in Carchemish, Aleppo, and Hamath.

In Mesopotamia—to use the term in its larger sense, including also Babylonia—we have letters on lead strips from Assur; one or perhaps two bowls and a stone stela from Babylon; nine bullae, one clay tablet, and a small stone inscription from Nineveh (Kuyunjik); two bullae identical with those found at Nineveh from Dûr-Šarrukîn (Khorsabad); and from faraway Hînes in the region east of the Tigris we now have a small fragmentary inscription of a king of Hamath, one of the strangest discoveries of the last few years.

A macehead from Kedabey north of Lake Gökçe and a bronze bowl from Toprakkale south of Lake Van in Armenia are both inscribed with signs which can be found in Hittite hieroglyphic writing. The signs on these two objects may, however, only accidentally resemble Hittite hieroglyphs and perhaps belong to the little known Armenian pictographic writing.

There have been several reports of discoveries of short Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions from Palestine, but as yet the only relatively sure occurrences of Hittite signs are on two finger rings from Tell el-Fāriḥ to which Dr. Robert M. Engberg has drawn my attention. A

cylinder seal from Beisān cannot be considered definitely Hittite, because the supposedly Hittite sign which occurs on it can be taken also as a symbol used frequently in the Aegean cultural area. The reports in Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, pp. 333 f., about the discovery of some Hittite hieroglyphs on objects excavated at Jerusalem and Gerar have not been confirmed. Unique are occurrences of seals in Hittite hieroglyphic writing from Ialysos in Rhodes and from Tamassos in Cyprus.

The great area over which the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions are spread in no way corresponds to the real area of their distribution. If we disregard the monuments of Karabel and Sipylos on the west coast of Anatolia, whose existence there is still unexplained, the individual occurrences of short and badly preserved inscriptions on monuments from Beyköy and Yağrı, and all the monuments from Mesopotamia, Armenia, Palestine, Cyprus, and Rhodes, whither they were evidently transferred either in the form of letters (e.g. the Assur lead strips) or as war booty (e.g. the stela from Babylon) or easily transportable goods (e.g. bowls, seals, etc.), the real area of distribution of Hittite hieroglyphic monuments can be easily defined. It lies between the latitudes of 40° in the north (around Boğazköy and Alacahüyük) and 35° in the south (around Hamath and Restan) and between the longitudes of 32° in the west (around Köylütolu Yayla and Kara Dağ) and 39° in the east (around Malatya and Samsat). There are no natural boundaries to this area of distribution of Hittite monuments with the exception of the Euphrates in the east, where only Tell Aḥmar lies on the left bank of the river.

Abu Ḥabbah, *see* Babylon *a*

Acıgöl, Adjigöl, *see* Karapınar

Ağansık (Aghansyq, Aş. Ağınsı [Turkish Gen. Staff map])

A seal bought at Ağansık and said to have been found in the large mound near by. Now in possession of Professor A. T. Olmstead, Chicago. CE XXIII.

Agrak, *see* Eğrek

Aintab, *see* Gaziantep

Alacahüyük (Eyuk, Hüyük, Üyük)

- a) Stone inscription still at site(?). Cast in İstanbul Museum (No. 7834). M XXIX 17; T. Macridy, *MVAG* XIII 3 (1908) p. 23.
- b) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 2). Cast in İstanbul Museum (No. 7861). *HHM*, No. 1.
- c) Traces of an inscription unknown to me, copied by Bossert in *AOF* IX (1933/34) 183, No. XVIII.

Albistan, *see* Izgın

Aleppo (Ḥaleb)

- a) Stone inscription now built into the wall of the Mosque of the Crows in Aleppo. M III A; Garstang in *AAA* I (1908) 8 and Pl. IX 2; A. H. Sayce in *PSBA* XXX (1908) 186 and pl. opp. p. 190; *idem* in *PSBA* XXXIII (1911) 227; CE XXIV; *HHM*, No. 2.
- b) According to Richard F. Burton and Charles F. Tyrwhitt Drake, *Unexplored Syria* II (London, 1872) 185, the doorstep of a house to the northwest of the mosque (the one with the Hittite inscription) was made of a piece of basalt with traces of a Hittite inscription. Similarly reported also by S. W. Crawford in *PSBA* VI (1883/84) 133. This monument was photographed and acquired by M. Barthélemy, as reported by C. Clermont-Ganneau in *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions*, 1895, p. 470, and more fully by Barthélemy in *RT* XIX (1897) 39. Cf. also M, p. 5.

Alexandrette, *see* İskenderon

Alişarhüyük

- a) Two potsherds now in Ethnographical Museum, Ankara. Gelb, *OIP* XXVII, Nos. 65–66; von der Osten, *OIP* XXIX 410.
- b) Twenty-three seals and seal impressions now in Ethnographical Museum, Ankara. Gelb, *OIP* XXVII, Nos. 67–89; von der Osten, *OIP* XXIX 223, 414, and 418. For possible additions to this group see *OIP* XXIX, Pl. XXV.

Andaval

Stone inscription now in private possession in London(?). M XXXI C; *HH* II, Fig. 1 (opp. p. 18); *HHM*, No. 3.

Ankara, *see* Carchemish *f*

[Antioch]

[The rock sculptures outside the Gate of Saint Paul near Antioch referred to in II M, p. 19, on the basis of Sayce in *TSBA* VII (1882) 269 and *PSBA* XXVI (1904) 24, are not Hittite; cf. P. Perdrizet and Ch. Fossey in *Bulletin de correspondance hellénique* XXI (1897) 79–85 (last reference due to Dr. McEwan).]

Apamea ad Orontem, *see* Qal'at el-Muḍīq

Ardistama, *see* Emirgazi

Argaeus, *see* Hisarcık

Arissama, *see* Emirgazi

Arpad, *see* Tell Erfād

Arslantaş I (between Darende and Elbistan)

Stone inscription still at site. CE XVII.

Arslantaş II, *see* Kurubel

Arslantepe, *see* Malatya

Asarcık, *see* Hisarcık

Aslan. . . ., *see* Arslan. . . .

Assur

Lead strips now in Berlin Museum. W. Andrae, *Hettitische Inschriften auf Bleistreifen aus Assur* (*WVDOG* XLVI [1914]).

Athens

Stone inscription of unknown origin (possibly Carchemish); present location unknown to me. H. T. Bossert in *AOF* X (1935/36) 284 f.

Ayntap, *see* Gaziantep

Babylon

- a) Bowl now in British Museum. M I 3–4. M, p. 3 (like all his predecessors), considered this bowl as having been acquired at Babylon. In I M, p. 8, however, on the basis of British Museum, *A Guide to the Babylonian and Assyrian Antiquities* (1st ed.; London, 1900) p. 27 [= *ibid.* (3d ed.; London, 1922) p. 7], he gave the place of origin of this bowl as Abu Ḥabbah, ancient Sippar, as does also S. Przeworski in *Klio* XXIII (1930) 474, n. 6. In answer to my letter asking for information concerning the origin of this bowl, Mr. Barnett of the British Museum kindly wrote me that “there is no record at present discoverable showing how this bowl was acquired by the Museum.” In view of this uncertainty, therefore, I prefer for the present to leave the monument under “Babylon.”
- b) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7816). M II; Hrozný in *AOr* X (1938) Pls. I–III.
- c) Bowl now in Berlin Museum. Andrae, *WVDOG* XLVI (1914) Pl. 8; R. Koldewey, *Die Königsburgen von Babylon*. 2. Teil (*WVDOG* LV [1932]) p. 24, Fig. 3.

Behisni, *see* Boybeyipınarı

Beiköi, *see* Beyköy

[Beisān (Beth-Shan)]

[A cylinder seal published last in Alan Rowe, *The Topography and History of Beth-Shan . . .* (Philadelphia, 1930) pp. 21 f. and Pl. 36 (previously in *Museum Journal* XVIII [1927] 430 f. and XIX [1928] 160 and 164), has a sign which resembles the usual Hittite hieroglyphic ideogram for "god." But because this sign occurs as a divine symbol in both the Aegean and the Hittite cultural sphere the seal from Beisān cannot be definitely classed as Hittite.]

Besni, *see* Boybeyipınarı

Beth-Shan, *see* Beisān

Beyköy (Beiköi)

Stone inscription still at site. M XXXVI A.

Beyruth

Stone inscription of unknown origin now in private possession in Beyruth. Unpublished.

Bin Bir Kilise, *see* Kara Dağ

Boğazköy

a) Rock inscription at Yazılıkaya. M XXVII–XXIX; K. Bittel, *Die Felsbilder von Yazılıkaya* ("Istanbul Forschungen" V [1934]), giving all previous bibliography.

b) Rock inscription at Nişantaş. CE III; in part in K. Bittel and H. G. Güterbock, *Boğazköy* ("Abhandlungen der Preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften," Jahrg. 1935, phil.-hist. Klasse, No. 1) Pl. 25. Photographs in Bossert in *AOF* IX (1933/34) 172–86 and in Bittel, *Die Ruinen von Boğazköy* (Berlin, 1937) p. 38.

c) Two stone blocks now in İstanbul Museum (Nos. 7776 [longer inscription] and 7775 [shorter inscription]). H. Winckler in *MDOG* No. 35 (1907) pp. 57 ff.; O. Weber in *MVAG* XXII (1917) 371–75; S. Przeworski in *Eos* XXXI (1928) 335 f.; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 92; E. Herzfeld in *AMI* II (1930) 184 and Pl. IX, top; A. Moortgat, *Die bildende Kunst des alten Orients und die Bergvölker* (Berlin, 1932) Pls. LXXII f.; *idem*, *Bildwerk und Volkstum Vorderasiens zur Hethiterzeit* (Leipzig, 1934) p. 21, Figs. 16 and 17; E. O. Forrer, *Die hethitische Bilderschrift* (*SAOC* No. 3 [1932]) p. 9; Bossert, *Şantaş und Kupapa* (*MAOG* VI 3 [1932] pp. 87 f.; Bittel, *Boğazköy. Die Kleinfunde der Grabungen 1906–1912. I. Funde hethitischer Zeit* (*WVDOG* LX [1937]) pp. 12 f. and Pl. 9.

d) Stone inscription in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 1813). Bittel and Güterbock, *Boğazköy*, Pl. 27; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 435 f. and Pls. XCI–XCII (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 203 f. and Pls. XXVI–XXVII).

e) Sphinx from Yerkapu now in İstanbul Museum. Bossert in *AOF* IX (1933/34) 183, No. V; Bittel, *WVDOG* LX 8 and Pl. 5.

f) Signs on jars now in İstanbul Museum. Bittel, *WVDOG* LX 52 ff. and Pl. 38.

g) Signs incised on various objects. Bittel and Güterbock in *MDOG* No. 72 (1933) p. 21, Fig. 10, No. 5, and *MDOG* No. 75 (1937) p. 53, Fig. 32; Bittel, *WVDOG* LX 21, Fig. 9.

h) Hieroglyphic signs on cuneiform tablets.

1) In private possession. Sayce in *JRAS*, 1912, p. 1036; Götze, *Verstreute Boghazköi-Texte* (Marburg, 1930) No. 87.

2) Now in Berlin Museum (VAT 13013). *KUB* VII 1.

3) Now in Berlin Museum (VAT 7766). Unpublished; mentioned in Bittel and Güterbock, *Boğazköy*, p. 78, n. 5.

i) Seals and seal impressions. M XLIV 5–7 (presumably now in Musée Guimet, Paris); CE IV (now in possession of Professor Olmstead, Chicago); von der Osten in *OIC* No. 6

(1929) p. 40, Fig. 35 (present location unknown); Bittel, *WVDOG* LX; Bittel and Güterbock in *MDOG* Nos. 72–76 (1933–38); Bittel and Güterbock, *Boğazköy* (the seals from the German excavations are now scattered in the museums of İstanbul, Ankara, and Berlin).

j) Lead strip inscription. Referred to by Bittel in *MDOG* No. 76 (1938) p. 18.

Bohça (Boghcha, Bogche)

Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (No. 6). II M LI; G. de Jerphanion in *PSBA* XXXII (1910) 173 f. and Pls. XIV–XVII; CE IX and X; photograph in Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XXVI.

Bor (Tyana)

Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7695). Sayce in *PSBA* XXVIII (1906) 94 f. and Pl. III; II M XXXIII A and C; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XXXIII; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. CI (previously in *AOr* IX [1937] Pl. XXV).

Boybeyipınarı (Behisni, Besni)

Four stone inscriptions now in Augusteum, Ankara (Nos. 21–24). Hrozný in *AOr* VII (1935) 133–78, partly republished in his *IHH*, pp. 317–38; *HHM*, Nos. 4–7.

Bulgarmaden

Rock inscription. M XXXII; CE XII; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. XI; *HHM*, No. 8.

Carablus, *see* Carchemish

Carchemish (Carablus, Cerablus, Djerabis, Jerabis, Jerablus)

a) Twenty-four stone inscriptions now in British Museum. M and I M IX–XV A.

b) Fifty-five stone inscriptions now in museums of Ankara, Adana, Carchemish, and London. British Museum, *Carchemish; Report on the Excavations at Djerabis . . .* conducted by C. L. Woolley and T. E. Lawrence (2 vols.; London, 1914–21).

c) Potsherd, present location unknown. Woolley in *AAA* VI (1914) 97.

d) Potsherd now in İstanbul Museum (No. 6975). To be published by Bossert.

e) Stone inscription now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Sayce in *AOF* VII (1931/32) 184 f.

f) Stone inscription incorrectly reported as coming from Ankara. Now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 150). A. Cameron in *JRAS*, 1927, pp. 320 f.; von der Osten in *OIC* No. 2, Fig. 14 (one side only); Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 344–48 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 184–88); *HHM*, No. 9.

g) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (2 fragments, Nos. 131 and 140). Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 339–44 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 179–84); *HHM*, No. 10.

h) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 130). Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 348 f. (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 188 f.); *HHM*, No. 11.

i) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara. *HHM*, No. 12.

j) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara. *HHM*, No. 14.

k) Stone inscription now in Adana Museum (unnumbered). *HHM*, No. 13.

l) About five fragments of stone inscriptions in Adana Museum and Augusteum, Ankara. Unpublished.

m) Seal now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford(?). D. G. Hogarth, *Hittite Seals* (Oxford, 1920) p. 88, Fig. 106.

n) Fragment of stone inscription now in Aleppo Museum. According to information kindly given me by Count G. Ploix de Rotrou, inspector of antiquities in Syria, this unpublished monument comes from Carchemish.

- o) To judge from the forms of the signs it is possible that the monument from Athens (*q.v.*) came originally from Carchemish.

Cerablus, *see* Carchemish

Chorsabad, *see* Khorsabad

Comana (in Cappadocia), *see* Kurubel

Çalapverdi

- a) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 18). H. H. von der Osten, *OIC* No. 6, Fig. 15, and *OIP* VI, Fig. 14; *HHM*, No. 15.
 b) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 42). H. H. von der Osten, *OIC* No. 6, Fig. 16, and *OIP* VI, Fig. 15; *HHM*, No. 16.
 c) Stone inscription still at site. Unpublished.

Çatalhüyük

Seals now in Antioch Museum and at Oriental Institute, Chicago. Unpublished.

Çelebibag

Acquired seal. Present location unknown. Güterbock in *Türk Tarih Kurumu, Belleten* I (1937) 503 f.

Çiftlik

Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (No. 11). Kara Mehmet Ağa Zade Kemaleddin, *Erciyes Kayserisi ve tarihine bir bakış* (Kayseri, 1934) opp. p. 136 (photograph of front only); *HHM*, No. 17.

Darende (Derende)

Stone inscription now in Sivas Museum. H. H. von der Osten, *OIC* No. 14, Figs. 132 f.; Delaporte in *RHA* I (1930–32) Pl. 18; *HHM*, No. 18.

Denekmaden, *see* Keskin

Derende, *see* Darende

Devehüyük

Two seals now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Woolley in *AAA* VI (1914) Pl. XXVII K–L; Hogarth, *Hittite Seals*, Nos. 330–31.

Djerābis, *see* Carchemish

Dobada, *see* Karapınar

[Doğanlıderesi]

[Monument published in M XXXVI B. Probably Phrygian.]

Dörttyol

Seal found by Bay R. Yalgin, director of Adana Museum, at Dörttyol near İskenderon; now in Adana Museum. Unpublished.

Dûr-Šarrukîn, *see* Khorsabad

Eğrek (Ağrak, Ekrek)

Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7766). II M XXXI; G. W. Elderkin in *AJA* XLI (1937) 97 ff.; Hrozný in *AOr* IX (1937) Pl. XXVIII.

Eğriköy

Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (No. 9). CE XIII; *HHM*, No. 19.

Ekrek, *see* Eğrek

Elbistan, *see* Izgın

Emirgazi (Ardistama, Arissama, Eski Kishla, Karaja Daglı)

- a) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7784). Sayce in *PSBA* XXX (1908)

215 f. and Pl. II; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 403–31 (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 171–99), Inscription A (photographs and copy on Pls. LXXIII–LXXVII).

- b) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7770). II M L; Hrozný, *loc. cit.*, Inscription B (photographs on Pls. LXXVIII–LXXXI).
- c) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7783). Sayce in *PSBA* XXVII (1905) 21 f. and Pl. II, also *PSBA* XXX (1908) 182 f. and plate opp. p. 190; Hrozný, *loc. cit.*, Inscription C (photographs and copy on Pls. LXXXII–LXXXIV).
- d) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7782). Hrozný, *loc. cit.*, Inscription D (photographs and copy on Pls. LXXXV–LXXXVII).
- e) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7771). II M XLIX. Photographs in Hrozný, *op. cit.*, Pls. LXXXVIII–LXXXIX.

Erkilet (Erkelet)

- a) Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (No. 4). Kemaleddin, *Erciyes Kayserisi*, opp. p. 220; Gelb, *HH* II, Fig. 2 (opp. p. 19); Bossert in *AOF* X (1935/36) 282; Hrozný, *IHH*, p. 316 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 7); *HHM*, No. 20.
- b) Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (No. 5). Meriggi in *Il Messaggero degli Italiani* (İstanbul) 15 Marzo, 1934, p. 1; Kemaleddin, *op. cit.* opp. p. 198; Bossert in *AOF* X 283; Hrozný, *IHH*, p. 315 (previously in *AOr* VII 6); *HHM*, No. 21.

Erzerum, *see* Hisarcık

Eski Kishla, *see* Emirgazi

Eyük, *see* Alacahüyük

Firaktin (Ferakhdin, Fraktin)

Rock inscription. M XXX; Grothe, *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Orients* VII (1909) Pl. VI; Grothe, *Meine Vorderasienexpedition 1906 und 1907* I (Leipzig, 1911) Pl. X; CE XIV; R. C. Thompson in *PSBA* XXXIII (1911) 11; Ed. Meyer, *Reich und Kultur der Chetiter* (Berlin, 1914) p. 105; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XLI; Boissier in *RA* XXVII (1930) 9; Bossert in *AOF* IX (1933/34) 183, No. XX; Kemaleddin, *Erciyes Kayserisi*, opp. p. 142; *HHM*, No. 22.

Gaziantep (Aintab, Ayntap, Gaziayntap)

Stone inscription still at site(?). Garstang in *AAA* I (1908) 7 and Pls. X–XI.

Gerar, *see* Tell Jemmeh

Gürün (Geurun)

Two rock inscriptions. M XVIII; Sayce in *PSBA* XXX (1908) 211–15 (only the first inscription); CE XVI; *HHM*, Nos. 23–24.

Ḥaleb, *see* Aleppo

Hamath

- a) Four stone inscriptions now in İstanbul Museum (Nos. 7688, 7690, 7689, 7692). M III B–VI. Photographs of the first three inscriptions in Hrozný in *AOr* X (1938) Pls. IV–VI; of the fourth inscription in Hrozný, *IHH*, Pls. XV f.
- b) Seals recently excavated at Hamath according to verbal information from Mr. Harald Ingholt, the field director. Unpublished.

Hines

Stone inscription still at site. T. Jacobsen in H. Frankfort, *OIC* No. 19 (1935) pp. 101–3; *HHM*, No. 25.

Hisarcık (Argaeus, Asarcık, Erzerum, Hissardjik, Passinler, Tope Nefezi)

- a) Stone inscription, incorrectly reported as being from Kaza Passinler or Erzerum, now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7762). II M XLVIII; Sayce in *PSBA* XXVIII (1906) Pl. I, opp. p. 92; Hrozný in *AOr* IX (1937) Pl. XXIX.
- b) Rock inscription. Garstang in *AAA* I (1908) 6 f. and Pls. VIII and IX 1; CE VI; *HHM*, No. 26.

Hüyük, *see* Alacahüyük

Ialysos (on Rhodes)

Seal now in British Museum. Last published in Hogarth, *Hittite Seals*, p. 91, Fig. 115 A-B; *see also ibid.* p. 15.

İlgîn, İlgin, Ilgün, *see* Köylütolu Yayla

İmamkulu (Şimşekkaya)

Rock inscription. Salim in *Türk tarih, arkeologiya ve etnografya dergisi* II (1934) 304-6; Delaporte in *RHA* III (1934-36) 163 f. and Pl. 9; G. Jacopi, *Dalla Paflagonia alla Commagene* (Roma, 1936) pp. 16 f. and Figs. 59 f.; *HHM*, No. 27.

İskenderon (Alexandrette)

Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7691). M VIII; Hrozný in *Mélanges linguistiques offerts à M. Holger Pedersen (Acta Jutlandica* IX 1 [1937]) pp. 500-504; Hrozný in *Vestník drevně istorii* 1(2) (1938) pp. 23-29; Hrozný in *AOr* XI (1939) 1-6.

İspekçür (İsbekçür, İsbekjür)

Stone inscription on four blocks, now in Sivas Museum. CE XVIII-XIX; *HHM*, No. 28.

İvriz

Rock inscription. II M XXXIV; CE XI; Delaporte in *RHA* IV (1936-38) 49-57, 131-47, 201-2, with previous bibliography; *HHM*, No. 29.

İzgm (Albistan, Elbistan)

Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7693). I M XIX; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 442-58 (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 273-89).

Jebel Abū Gelgel (Jebel Abū Kalkal)

Four seals now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Hogarth, *Hittite Seals*, Nos. 305, 325, 327, 334.

Jerabis, Jerablus, *see* Carchemish

[Jerusalem]

[Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 333, on the basis of information from Sayce, mentions a jar handle stamped with Hittite hieroglyphs excavated on Mount Ophel. In the publication to which he refers, R. A. S. Macalister and J. Garrow Duncan, *Excavations on the Hill of Ophel, Jerusalem, 1923-1925 . . .* (Palestine Exploration Fund, *Annual* IV [1926]) p. 189, Fig. 203 (No. 10?), the jar handle in question certainly has no Hittite signs.]

Jisr el-Hadīd

Three stone inscriptions now at Oriental Institute, Chicago (Nos. A 23427-29). *HHM*, Nos. 30-32.

Kaiseri, *see* Kayseri

Karabel (Sesostris)

Rock inscription. M XXXIX 1; Sayce in *PSBA* XXXI (1909) 331 f.; Sayce in *JRAS*, 1931, pp. 429 ff.; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 177.

Karaburçlu

Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7729). M XXVI.

Karaburna (Qara Burun)

Rock inscription. I M XLVI; CE V; *HHM*, No. 33.

Kara Dağ (Bin Bir Kilise, Kizil Dagħ, Maden Shehir, Mahalich)

Rock inscriptions.

- a) W. M. Ramsay and G. L. Bell, *The Thousand and One Churches* (London, 1909) pp. 505–12 and p. 515, Fig. 376:1a; Sayce in *PSBA* XXXI (1909) 83–87 and Pl. VIII 6; CE I; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 437–39 and Pl. XCIII at left (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 205–7 and Pl. XXVIII at left). Cast in İstanbul Museum (No. 7855).
- b) Ramsay and Bell, *loc. cit.* and p. 515, Fig. 376:1b; Sayce, *loc. cit.* and Pl. VII 5.
- c) Ramsay and Bell, *loc. cit.* and p. 504, Fig. 371; Sayce, *loc. cit.* and Pl. VII 1; Hrozný, *IHH*, p. 439 and Pl. XCIII at right (previously in *AOr* VIII 207 and Pl. XXVIII at right). Cast in İstanbul Museum (No. 7857).
- d) Ramsay and Bell, *loc. cit.* and p. 510, Fig. 374; Sayce, *loc. cit.* and Pl. VII 2.
- e) Ramsay and Bell, *loc. cit.* and p. 510, Fig. 375; Sayce, *loc. cit.* and Pl. VII 3; Forrer, *SAOC* No. 3, p. 4, Fig. 4; Hrozný, *IHH*, p. 440 and Pl. XCIV (previously in *AOr* VIII 208 and Pl. XXIX). Cast in İstanbul Museum (No. 7856).
- f) Ramsay and Bell, *loc. cit.* and pp. 509, Fig. 373, and 515, Fig. 376:3; Sayce, *loc. cit.* and Pl. VIII 4.

Karaev, *see* KarapınarKarahüyük, *see* KarapınarKaraja Dagħ, *see* Emirgazi

Karakuyu

- a) Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (No. 3). H. H. von der Osten, *OIC* No. 14 (1933) pp. 123–27; Delaporte in *RHA* I (1930–32) 182 f. and Pl. 17; Bittel and Güterbock, *Boğazköy*, Pl. 26, No. 11; Kemaleddin, *Erciyes Kayserisi*, opp. p. 210; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 432 ff. and Pl. XC (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 200 ff. and Pl. XXV); *HHM*, No. 34.
- b) Stone inscription still at site. H. H. von der Osten, *op. cit.* Fig. 119; *HHM*, No. 35.

Karapınar (Acıgöl, Adjigöl, Dobada, Karaev, Karahüyük, Topada)

Rock inscription. Bossert in *OLZ* XXXVII (1934) 145–49; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 351–78 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 488–515); A. Avni Ali Candar, *Ankaradan Nevşehre . . .* (Ankara, 1933) plate at end; *HHM*, No. 36.

Karga

Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 52). H. H. von der Osten, *OIC* No. 6, pp. 139 f.; *HHM*, No. 37.

Kayseri (Kaiseri, Qaisarie)

Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 38). J. Lewy in *AOF* III (1926) 7 f.; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 386–97 (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 1–12); *HHM*, No. 38.

Kedabey (Kedabeg)

Several signs on a macehead now in Berlin Museum. M I 1. According to Przeworski in *RHA* II (1932–34) 227 ff. these signs are simply ornamental. This may perhaps be true; still the fact that the signs for “Tarhuns the king” on the Kedabey macehead find their counterpart on seals from Tarsus (*AJA* XXXIX [1935] 536) and from Boğazköy (*MDOG* No. 75 [1937] p. 57) does not speak in favor of Przeworski’s supposition.

Kelekli (Kellekli, Sherca)

Stone inscription still at site(?). Hogarth in *AAA* II (1909) 173 and Pl. XXXVI 3; CE XXV.

Keskin (formerly Denekmaden)

Acquired seal, now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford(?). Garstang in *AAA* I (1908) Pl. XIV 1 and pp. 1 and 11; *idem*, *The Land of the Hittites* (London, 1910) Pl. XL b and p. 160; Hogarth, *Hittite Seals*, p. 90, Fig. 114.

Khorsabad (Chorsabad, Dûr-Šarrukîn)

Two seal impressions on bullae now at Oriental Institute, Chicago (Nos. A 7037 and [field no.] DS 1932:25). *HHM*, No. 39.

Kiricoğlu, Kirtschoglu, *see* KureoğluKizil Dagħ, *see* Kara Dağ

Kötükale

Rock inscription. CE XX (in part); *HHM*, No. 40.

Köylütolu Yayla (Ilghin etc.)

Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 32). M XXXV; Sayce in *PSBA* XXVI (1904) 24; CE II; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 398–402 (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 13–17); *HHM*, No. 41.

[Küçük Yapalak]

[Cf. J. R. S. Sterrett, "An epigraphical journey in Asia Minor," *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens* II (1888) 299: "There is a badly defaced Hittite inscription in the cemetery of Küthük Yapalak." This inscription, to which Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 213, refers, has never been found or published.]

Kültepe

a) Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (No. 1135). *HHM*, No. 42.

b) Pot with a Hittite hieroglyphic sign(?), now in Ethnographical Museum, Ankara. *Türk tarih, arkeologiya ve etnografya dergisi* I (1933) 73; *HHM*, No. 43.

Kureoğlu (Kiricoğlu, Kirtschoghlu, Kürdoğlu)

Stone inscription now in Berlin Museum. M VII.

Kurubel (Arslantaş II, Comana, Quru Bel, Shahr, Soghan Dagħ)

Stone inscription now in Kayseri Museum (unnumbered). G. de Jerphanion in *PSBA* XXX (1908) opp. p. 42 and *ibid.* XXXII (1910) Pls. XII 1 and XIII opp. p. 168; Grothe, *Meine Vorderasienexpedition* I, Pl. XI; *idem* in *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Orients* VII (1909) Pl. VII; CE XV; *HHM*, No. 44.

Kuyunjik (Nineveh)

a) Nine seal impressions on bullae now in British Museum. M XXXIX 2–10.

b) Clay tablet now in British Museum. R. C. Thompson and M. E. L. Mallowan in *AAA* XX (1933) 78 f. and Pl. CV. Photographs in Thompson in *ILN*, July 16, 1932, p. 99, Figs. 9 f.

c) Stone inscription now in Baghdad Museum. Thompson and Mallowan, *loc. cit.* Photograph in Thompson, *op. cit.* Fig. 11.

Lamas

Inscription(?) on stone gate still at site. M XXXIII B.

[Lohan]

[On the map in an article published by Forrer in *Klio* XXX (1937) a site Lohan, situated about 30 kilometers southwest of 'Ayıntab (= Gaziantep), is marked as having a "Taba-lean" inscription. Nothing about this inscription is known to me. The site of Lohan corresponds approximately with the site of Şilkin, *q.v.*, where also a Hittite hieroglyphic inscription has been said to occur.]

Maden Shehir, *see* Kara Dağ

Mahalich, *see* Kara Dağ

Malatya (Arslantepe, Ordasu)

- a) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7704). M XVI A; Meyer, *Reich und Kultur der Chetiter*, Pl. VI; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. CIII.
- b) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7705). M XVI B; Przeworski in *AOF* V (1928/29) Pl. IX 1; Herzfeld in *AMI* II (1930) Pl. IX, bottom; Moortgat, *Die bildende Kunst des alten Orients und die Bergvölker*, Pl. LVIII.
- c) Stone inscription now in Louvre, Paris. II M XLVII; Meyer, *op. cit.* Pl. VII; Moortgat, *op. cit.* Pl. XXX; Moortgat, *Bildwerk und Volkstum Vorderasiens zur Hethiterzeit*, p. 33, Fig. 30; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. XIV.
- d) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 1802). CE XXI and Fig. 40; H. H. von der Osten, *OIC* No. 6 (1929) p. 88; *HHM*, No. 46.
- e) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7789). CE XXII b and Fig. 41; Garstang in *AAA* I (1908) Pl. IV, top; Hogarth in *AAA* II (1909) Pl. XLI 4; Garstang in *AAA* VI (1914) Pl. XXVIII 1 a; Meyer, *op. cit.* p. 103; S. Ronzevalle in Université Saint-Joseph (Beyrouth), *Mélanges de la faculté orientale* III (1908) Pl. XV, upper left, opp. p. 798; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XXXVIII a; Herzfeld in *AMI* II, Pl. X, bottom; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. CV.
- f) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7788). CE XXII a and Fig. 42; Garstang in *AAA* I, Pl. IV, bottom; Hogarth in *AAA* II, Pl. XLI 2; Ronzevalle, *op. cit.* Pl. XV, lower left; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XXXVIII b; Herzfeld in *AMI* II, Pl. X, top; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. CVI, top.
- g) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7790). Garstang in *AAA* VI, Pl. XXVIII 1 b; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 205; Herzfeld in *AMI* II, Pl. XI, top; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. CVI, bottom.
- h) Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 55). H. H. von der Osten in *AJSL* XLV (1928/29) opp. p. 85 and opp. p. 86; *idem*, *OIC* No. 6, pp. 89 f.; Cavaignac, *Le problème hittite* (Paris, 1936) Pl. VI 14; *HHM*, No. 45.
- i) Four stone inscriptions now in Ethnographical Museum, Ankara. Unpublished, but shown in part by Delaporte in *Le monde illustré* (Paris) 8 avril, 1933, pp. 218 f.; some transcribed in Hrozný, *IHH*, p. 497. See also Delaporte, *Les Hittites* (Paris, 1936) p. 293; Cavaignac, *op. cit.* Pl. V 12.
- [j) Fakes made on the basis of Malatya inscriptions. J. Ménant in *Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belles-lettres* XX (1892) 330–36 (= M XVI C); Hilprecht, *Assyriaca* I (1894) 131 ff. and Pls. 2–3; Noël Aimé-Giron in *Revue égyptologique* IX (1900) 60–63. Cf. M, pp. 13 f., and I M, pp. 20–24.]

Maras

- a) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7698). I M XXI; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XLIII; Hrozný, *IHH*, Pls. XII ff.
- b) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7694). II M XXII; Meyer, *Reich und Kultur der Chetiter*, p. 37; Garstang, *op. cit.* p. 224; Moortgat, *Die bildende Kunst des alten Orients und die Bergvölker*, Pl. LIX.
- c) Stone inscription now in Berlin Museum. M XXIII A and B.
- d) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7772). II M LII; Przeworski in *Syria* XVII (1936) Pl. IX; Hrozný in *AOr* IX (1937) Pls. XXX ff.
- e) Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7781). Photograph in Przeworski in *Syria* XVII (1936) Pl. VIII 1.

- f) Stone inscription, present location unknown. M XXIII C; Sayce in *PSBA* XXV (1903) opp. p. 284.
- g) Stone inscription, present location unknown. M XXIV.
- h) Stone inscription now in Metropolitan Museum, New York. M XXV; CE XXVII; von der Osten in *Metropolitan Museum Studies* II (1929/30) 116–18.

Nigde

Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7774). II M LIII; Hrozný in *AOr* IX (1937) Pl. XXVII.

Nineveh, *see* Kuyunjik

Niobe, *see* Sipylos

Nişantaş, *see* Boğazköy b

Ordasu, *see* Malatya

Palanga

Stone inscription now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7764). II M XX; Sayce in *PSBA* XXVIII (1906) Pl. II, opp. p. 92; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XXXIX.

Paris

a) Stone inscription of unknown origin now in Louvre. Contenau in *Revue des arts asiatiques* XII (1938) 37 f. and Pl. XXIV b.

b) Fragment of unknown origin now in Louvre (No. 40.10829). Unpublished.

Passinler, *see* Hisarcik

Qaisarie, *see* Kayseri

Qal'at el-Muḍīq (Apamea ad Orontem)

Stone inscription referred to by F. Mayence in *Bulletin des Musées royaux d'art et d'histoire*, 1938, pp. 103 f., and published by Hrozný in *Syria* XX (1939) 134 f.

Qara Burun, *see* Karaburna

Quru Bel, *see* Kurubel

Ra's Shamrah (Ugarit)

Four seals, present location unknown to me. Claude F. A. Schaeffer in *Syria* XII (1931) Pl. IV 3, second seal, and Pl. XIII 1, seal in center; Forrer in *Syria* XVIII (1937) 157, Fig. 1 A and B. *Ibid.* p. 156, n. 1, Forrer refers to a fourth unpublished Hittite seal.

Restan

Stone inscription now in Louvre, Paris. Ronzevalle in Université Saint-Joseph (Beyrouth), *Mélanges de la faculté orientale* III (1908) 794–96 and Pls. XII–XIV; Sayce in *PSBA* XXXI (1908) 259; P. Ducoloner in Cavaignac, *Le problème hittite*, p. 158; *HHM*, No. 47.

Samsat

Stone inscription still at site. M XVII; CE XXVI.

Sesostris, *see* Karabel

Shahr, *see* Kurubel

Shelgin, *see* Şilkin

Sher'a, *see* Kelekli

Sippar, *see* Babylon a

Sipylos (Niobe)

Rock inscription. M XXXVII–XXXVIII; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XXXVI.

Sirkeli

Rock inscription. Garstang in *ILN*, July 31, 1937, pp. 210 f.; *idem* in *AAA* XXIV (1937) 64 ff.; Güterbock in *AAA* XXIV 66 ff.; *HHM*, No. 48.

Soasa, *see* Suvasa

Soghan Dagħ, *see* Kurubel

Suasa, *see* Suvasa

Sultanhanı

Stone inscription now in Augusteum, Ankara (No. 37). J. Maclère in *L'Illustration*, No. 4489 (16 mars, 1929) p. 280; Delaporte and Meriggi in *RHA* II (1932-34) 239-46; *HHM*, No. 49.

Suvasa (Soasa, Suasa)

Rock inscription. Messerschmidt in H. Rott, *Kleinasiatische Denkmäler* (Leipzig, 1908) pp. 175-77; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 379-85 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 516-22); *HHM*, No. 50.

[Şilkin (Shelgin), about 25 kilometers north-northeast of Kilis]

[According to Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 312, a Hittite hieroglyphic inscription has been reported from the neighborhood. See also Lohan.]

Şimşekkaya, *see* İmamkulu

Tamassos (on Cyprus)

Seal now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Last published in Hogarth, *Hittite Seals*, No. 191.

Tarsus

Seals and seal impressions now in Adana Museum. H. Goldman in *AJA* XXXIX (1935) 535 f.; Goetze in *AJA* XL (1936) 210-14; Goldman in *AJA* XLI (1937) 263 f., 271 f., 280 f.; Goetze in *AJA* XLI 287; Gelb in *AJA* XLI 289-91; Goldman in *AJA* XLII (1938) 36-39.

Taşci

Rock inscription. Messerschmidt in Rott, *Kleinasiatische Denkmäler*, p. 178; de Jerphanion in *PSBA* XXX (1908) 43 f. and Pl. II; *HHM*, No. 51.

Tekirderbent (Tekir Devrent)

Two stone inscriptions now in Kayseri Museum (Nos. 7 and 8). *CE* VII and VIII.

Tell Aḥmar

a) Stone inscription now in Aleppo Museum. Hogarth in *AAA* II (1909) 165-84 and Pls. XXXVIII ff.; F. Thureau-Dangin in *Syria* X (1929) Pls. XXVIII-XXXI; Meriggi in *RHA* III (1934-36) 45-57 and Pl. 2; F. Thureau-Dangin and M. Dunand, *Til-Barsib* (Paris, 1936) pp. 135 f. and Pls. III-VI; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 465-80.

b) Stone inscription now in Louvre, Paris. Thureau-Dangin in *Syria* X, Pls. XXXII-XXXIII; Meriggi, *loc. cit.* and Pl. 3; Thureau-Dangin and Dunand, *op. cit.* pp. 134 f. and Pls. I-II; Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 480-90.

c) Nine fragments of stone inscriptions now (all of them?) in Aleppo Museum. Thureau-Dangin and Dunand, *op. cit.* p. 140 and Pl. VIII.

Tell ʿAṭshāneh (Tell Atchana)

Seals and pot with incised signs reported from this site by Woolley in *Antiquaries Journal* XVIII (1938) 8; published by him *ibid.* XIX (1939) Pl. XIII and by R. D. Barnett, *ibid.* pp. 33 ff. See also a note by Hrozný, *ibid.* pp. 35 ff.

Tell Basher, *see* Tilbeşar

Tell el-Fāriḥ (Tell el-Fara)

In W. M. Flinders Petrie, *Beth-Pelet* I (British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Vol. XLVIII [1930]) Pl. XXXVI, and in Eann MacDonald, J. L. Starkey, and Lankester Hard-

ing, *Beth-Pelet* II (British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Vol. LII [1932]) Pl. LXXIII 58 and 65, are published two silver finger rings (cf. *ibid.* p. 30) with Hittite signs. I owe these references to Dr. Robert M. Engberg.

Tell el-Judeideh

Seals now in Antioch Museum. Unpublished.

Tell Erfād (Arpad)

A seal with Hittite hieroglyphic inscription was found here according to Hrozný in the *Central European Observer* IV (1926) 512.

[Tell Jemmeh (Tell Jam'ah, Gerar)]

[According to Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 334, "at Tell Jemmeh (Gerar) on the verge of the Egyptian desert, Professor Petrie has recently dug up a ring inscribed in Hittite characters. . . . Its discovery marks, for the time being, the most southerly point of the diffusion of Hittite influence." In Petrie, *Gerar* (British School of Archaeology in Egypt, Vol. XLIII), I failed to find any reference to this ring. Does Garstang perhaps refer to one of the rings from Tell el-Fāri'ah?]

Tell Ta'yīnāt (Tell Tainat, Tell Tayinat)

a) Parts of eight stone inscriptions and forty additional fragments of either these or other inscriptions, now at Oriental Institute, Chicago. *HHM*, Nos. 52-59.

b) Seals now in Antioch Museum and at Oriental Institute, Chicago. Unpublished.

Tilbeşar (Tell Basher)

Seals bought at Gaziantep, supposedly from Tell Basher, in Turkish called Tilbeşar, now in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. M XLV 4-7; Hogarth, *Hittite Seals*, Nos. 313, 314, 321, 323.

Topada, *see* Karapınar

Tope Nefezi, *see* Hisarcık

Toprakkale

Several signs on a bronze bowl now in Berlin Museum. M I 2.

Tuleil

Two stone inscriptions now at Oriental Institute, Chicago (Nos. A 23430-31). *HHM*, Nos. 60 and 61.

Týana, *see* Bor

Ugarit, *see* Ra's Shamrah

Üyük, *see* Alacahüyük

Veliisa

Stone inscription still at site or transferred to Niğde? *HHM*, No. 62.

Yağrı (Yağır, Yarre)

Stone inscription(?) now in İstanbul Museum (No. 7739). J. W. Crowfoot in *Journal of Hellenic Studies* XIX (1899) 40-45; Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, p. 148.

Yazılıkaya, *see* Boğazköy a

THE MONUMENTS

1. Alacahüyük (Pl. I)

In the Augusteum in Ankara is exhibited among many other Alacahüyük monuments a large stone bearing the number 2. Its grayish granite is identical with the stone of other monuments from Alacahüyük. A cast, No. 7861, with a subscription giving Alacahüyük as provenience, is now in the İstanbul Museum.

The state of preservation of this monument is excellent. The front, measuring 102×114 cm., shows an adoration scene with seated deity and two Hittite hieroglyphs evidently reading ^a*Tarhuns*. Since the form of the divine ideogram is unusual, Bossert in *AOF* IX (1933/34) 183, No. XVII, and 184, n. 8, explained the seated figure as not a divinity but perhaps a deified king. At the right end of the monument is a small protrusion with a hole in the center, perhaps for offerings. Another protrusion, cut perpendicularly to the right side of the back, evidently served some architectural purpose. At that point the monument is 48 cm. thick, elsewhere 15 cm.

2. Aleppo (Pls. I–II)

This Hittite monument, one of the earliest discovered in Syria, is built, upside down, into the outer wall of the Jāmi' el-Qīqān, the "Mosque of the Crows," in Aleppo. It measures 45×74 cm. I copied it during my stay in Aleppo in the summer of 1935 and made several photographs, but none of the latter were satisfactory for publication because of the shadow thrown on the monument by a telegraph pole standing on the street directly in front of the wall. The photographs here published were sent to me by Dr. McEwan, director of the Oriental Institute's Syrian Expedition. For bibliography see page 9.

3. Andaval (Pls. II–III)

This Hittite hieroglyphic monument when first seen in 1890 by Ramsay was built into the floor of a Greek church at Andaval, ancient Andabalis, about 10 kilometers northeast of Niğde. Owing to its position it could not be photographed at that time, but an impression was taken and reproduced in the form of a drawing in Ramsay and Hogarth, "Pre-Hellenic monuments of Cappadocia," *RT* XIV (1893) 84 f. and Pl. I 4. Later a photograph (reproduced on our Pl. II) was published by B. A. Turaev in a Russian article, "K istorii khettskago voprosa" ("Zapiski imperatorskago russkago arkheologicheskago obshchestva," n.s., XII. *Trudy otdieleniia arkheologii drevne-klassicheskoi, vizantiiskoi i zapadno-evropeiskoi*, Book 5 [1901]) pp. 240 f. and Pl. V. Messerschmidt's copy in *M XXXI C* is based on these two publications. An Oriental Institute photograph of this Hittite hieroglyphic inscription was published in my *HH* II, Fig. 1 (opp. p. 18). This photograph shows the Andaval monument in a much better state of preservation than one would assume from Messerschmidt's copy. The present whereabouts of the monument are unknown to me. It measures about 36 cm. in diameter. Since on the photograph all edges of the monument appear irregularly chopped off and numerous signs are missing at the edges, it is possible to assume that originally the monument had a more nearly rectangular shape. Evidently also its whole central and lower part, containing the body of the man, is missing.

My copy of the inscription was made solely on the basis of the Oriental Institute and Russian photographs. All preserved signs appear clearly on the Oriental Institute photograph, so that with one exception there is no doubt about their reading. I have copied as *ni* the sign shown in

the second half of line 2 between *wa* and \bar{i} . It is possible, however, that the scratch to the left of it should be read with it to make the word-divider instead. Neither Hrozný in his *IHH*, p. 358 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 495), and in *AOr* IX (1937) 409 nor Meriggi in *MVAG* XXXIX 1 (1934) p. 42 has read anything at this spot; they evidently considered both possible elements simply accidental scratches on the stone.

For the sake of comparison the Russian photograph of the Andaval monument, taken while it was still in the floor of the church, is republished here together with the Oriental Institute photograph. The new photograph, although in general much clearer than the old one, shows parts of the extreme right side of the monument slightly damaged as the result of handling during the intervening period.

As was shown in my *HH* II 17 f., the first line of the inscription mentions the city name *Na-hi-ta-*, identified with the cuneiform Hittite ¹⁰*Na-hi-ta*, Arabic *Nakīdā*, modern *Niğde*. From this fact I drew also the conclusion that the monument was probably transported to Andaval at some unknown time from the neighboring city of Niğde.

4-7. Boybeyipınarı I-IV (Pls. IV-XXI)

In the summer of 1931, following reports of the discovery of Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions at Boybeyipınarı, this place was visited by Drs. Hamit Zübeyr Koşay and H. H. von der Osten. The village of Boybeyipınarı is situated about 22 kilometers southeast of Behisni (Besni according to the Turkish Gen. Staff map). Dr. von der Osten in *OIC* No. 14 (1933) p. 140 gave the following short report on its discovery:

South of Geysün [Keyson on the Gen. Staff map], on the edge of the valley, was the village of Boybey-Pınarı. There, while breaking ground for a new vineyard, the villagers had found a wall built of four basalt blocks with "Hittite" hieroglyphic inscriptions and one piece of a late classical architrave (Fig. 127). The four basalt blocks (some of them seen in Fig. 128) seem to have belonged to a large stela.

A similar short report based on information obtained from Dr. Koşay was given by Delaporte in *RHA* I (1930-32) 183 f. Hrozný in a study entitled "Les inscriptions 'hittites' hiéroglyphiques de Boybeypunari et le problème de la langue palâite," published in *AOr* VII (1935) 133-78 and partly republished in his *IHH*, pp. 317-38, treated extensively the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions. He gave photographs of the monuments (some Orienta. Institute photographs were published in his study with the permission of Dr. von der Osten), copies, transliterations, translations, and extensive notes treating both the epigraphic and the grammatical side of the inscriptions as well as the historico-geographical problems connected with their interpretation.

I copied the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions in Ankara for the first time in the summer of 1932. In the summer of 1935 I had occasion to copy the inscriptions once more and to collate and correct my previous readings. This work was done entirely independently of Hrozný, whose study on the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions had not yet been published at the time of my stay at Ankara. After my return to Chicago I received from Hrozný a reprint of his article on the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions, which I gratefully acknowledge.

In preparing the final copies of the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions I was able to use Hrozný's study, but unfortunately it was then too late to eliminate the differences between our independently made copies through a new collation of the difficult passages.

The four basalt blocks were transferred soon after their discovery to the Augusteum at Ankara, where they now bear the museum numbers 24, 22, 21, and 23. From a comparison of the earlier photographs with those made at a later date it is clear that some of the monuments suffered some damage through frequent moving in the Augusteum. For the sake of uniformity, in this study I have changed the numbering system I had previously adopted in

copying the texts and have adhered instead to Hrozný's, that is, I-IV for the blocks and A-D for the sides of the individual blocks.

Following are the measurements (in cm.) of the various sides of the four blocks:

I A	53×86	III A	66×43
I B	56×58	III B	66×58
I C	48×84	III C	66×43
I D	56×58	III D	66×56
II A	58×51	IV A	56×94
II B	56×46	IV B	56×63
II C	58×56	IV C	56×94
II D	61×43	IV D	56×63

Judging from the fact that the blocks were found together with a late classical architrave, one can safely assume that these blocks were not discovered at the site where they were originally erected. Evidently they were transferred from some other place to serve as building blocks for a wall built at some later period.

The four blocks could not belong to a large stela, as assumed in von der Osten's report, chiefly because they are of different size. Blocks II and III are higher than blocks I and IV; on the other hand, the two large sides of I and IV are considerably wider than either of the sides on blocks II and III.

Blocks I and II have only one line of writing, blocks III (with the exception of side *D*) and IV each have three lines of writing. Each block is inscribed on all four sides, with the exception of block II, which is uninscribed on side *D*. The first line on I A, III A, and IV A but not on II A begins not immediately at the right edge of the side but farther in, near the center. On blocks III A and IV A, with more than one line of writing, lines 2 and 3 also start or end not at the right edge but, like line 1, near the center. It may be that the blank spaces on blocks I, III, and IV abutted other blocks in the building complex and hence had to be left uninscribed. Side *D* of block III has only two lines of writing, because the third line of block III ends on side *C*.

The most difficult to copy of all the four blocks was block IV, especially the wide sides A and C. I must confess that although I had at my disposal many photographs I could not see at all the signs of lines 1 and 2 of side A as copied by Hrozný in *IHH*, Pl. XLII. Neither could I make much sense out of the middle of line 2 on side C of the same block.

One of the most important personal names on the four Boybeyipınarı inscriptions was read as *Tu-ru-me-* by Hrozný, *op. cit.* pp. 319 f. etc. But in my opinion the second sign is certainly *ha* and not *ru*; cf. especially the photographs of I B and III C 1. Neither can I read the first sign as *tu*, but I consider it an ideogram whose reading is still unknown. In Carchemish A 11 a 4 this ideogram occurs in the word *X-me-ā* without the phonetic complement *ha* which accompanies it in the personal name in the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions. A similar form occurs also in CE VII 2. The group of three signs occurs also on a bulla excavated at Boğazköy and published by Bittel and Güterbock, *Boğazköy*, Pl. 24, No. 1, as a personal name equated with the Hittite cuneiform name Šuppiluliuma, both representing the same king of the Hittite Empire (*ibid.* pp. 62 ff.). The reading *me* in the personal name on the bulla from Boğazköy against the copy and reading of Güterbock, *op. cit.*, is based on my collation of the inscription. Definite proofs for my reading are now obtainable from a copy of a recently published seal of Šuppiluliuma (Güterbock in *MDOG* No. 75 [1937] p. 54, Fig. 33). In favor of the reading of the third sign as *me* but with a different explanation of this personal name cf. Hrozný, *IHH*, p. 437.

Even if the personal name *X-ḫa-me* of the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions can be equated with the name Šuppiluliuma on the basis of the Boğazköy bulla, no arguments can be drawn from this fact for dating the Boybeyipınarı inscriptions as early as the time of the Hittite king Šuppiluliuma. In my opinion these inscriptions are considerably later. The name Šuppiluliuma occurs also in the later period, once in the form Sapalulme, as that of a king of Hattina in the time of Shalmaneser III (*LAR* I, §§ 599 f.).

8. Bulgarmaden (Pl. XXII)

The inscription has been previously published in M XXXII and CE XII. A photograph belonging to Garstang was reproduced by Hrozný in *IHH*, Pl. XI, opp. p. 266. Cf. also the chapter on Bulgarmaden in Hugo Grothe, *Meine Vorderasienexpedition 1906 und 1907* I (1911) cclxiv ff. The photograph of the Bulgarmaden inscription here published was taken not without some difficulties because of a large hole which had been dug in front of the rock by Hrozný during his previous visit to Bulgarmaden, evidently in search of more writing at the bottom of the rock. This large hole made it impossible to come close enough to the inscription to make adequate photographs and copies of it.

9. Carchemish I (Pl. XXIII)

A copy of this inscription was first published by A. Cameron in *JRAS*, 1927, pp. 320 f. A photograph of one side appears in von der Osten, *OIC* No. 2, Fig. 14, who in July, 1926, was the first to photograph the inscription. Inasmuch as both of these scholars considered it as actually having been found in Ankara—a fact which led some scholars to the conclusion that Ankara was an ancient Hittite city and to other still more far-reaching conclusions, such as the identification of Ankara with Ankuwa—it is surprising to find in Hrozný's latest publication of this inscription, *IHH*, pp. 344–48 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 184–88), no discussion of the opinions of the previous publishers on the origin of the stone but only a short statement: “d’après l’aspect de son basalte et d’après le style de son écriture, ce fragment provient probablement de Carchemish.” During my stay at Ankara in the summer of 1932 I took great pains to ascertain the origin of this so-called “Ankara stone.” For many days I went from one official to another to obtain the data about its provenience. Finally, since no written records existed, I was able only to gather the word-of-mouth information that this monument, together with many other Carchemish monuments, had been transferred to the citadel of Ankara; but, while most of these Carchemish monuments were later brought down to the Augusteum, this monument remained in the citadel for many years, during which period it was seen there by both Cameron and von der Osten. Later it was transferred to the Augusteum, where it stands at present, bearing the number 150. The fact that the texture of the stone is the same as that of the basalt of the other Carchemish monuments in Ankara corroborated my findings about the origin of this monument.

The monument is inscribed on three sides—*A*, *B*, and *C*. Side *D*, the back, is smoother than the rudely hacked top and bottom of the stone. In my opinion it was probably never inscribed. The dimensions of the inscribed sides are as follows: *A*, 37×33; *B*, 35×46; *C*, 33×20. All sides except the back are so roughly chopped away at the edges that it is entirely impossible to estimate the size of the original inscription. On the smoother back a design similar to the Greek capital omega is partly visible.

10. Carchemish II (Pl. XXIV)

In the summer of 1932 I copied and photographed the two fragments of this monument and recognized it as an unpublished inscription from Carchemish. At the present time it is in the Augusteum and bears the numbers 131 and 140. The photographs and a copy of this inscrip-

tion made by Hrozný in 1934 were published by him in *IHH*, pp. 339–44 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 179–84). Later the two fragments were joined, but unfortunately the cement obscures the edges in the central part of the inscription.

The joined fragments now form a basalt block with all edges irregularly chopped off, so that it is entirely impossible even to estimate its original size. The measurements of the face of the inscription are 46×58. The left fragment is about 38 cm. thick, about twice as thick as the right fragment. The copy of the inscription appears to slant a little because the photograph on the basis of which it was made was taken not directly in front of the monument but at an angle.

11. Carchemish III (Pl. XXV)

This monument was first copied by myself in 1932 and later published by Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 348 f. (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 188 f.). At present this basalt stone bears the number 130 in the Augusteum in Ankara and lies among other monuments from Carchemish.

12. Carchemish IV (Pl. XXV)

This is a small fragment found by myself in 1932 in the Augusteum in Ankara among other monuments from Carchemish. In 1935 I could not find it again; therefore I do not know its museum number. It is of the same type of basalt as the other Carchemish monuments.

13. Carchemish V (Pl. XXV)

The Adana Museum still houses a few of the Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions excavated at Carchemish, though most of them have been transferred to the Augusteum at Ankara. This fragment is of basalt and carries no museum number. In order to facilitate photographing it under unfavorable lighting conditions I covered it with chalk.

14. Carchemish VI (Pl. XXV)

In 1935 I saw this monument in the Augusteum at Ankara, lying among other monuments from Carchemish. Only the upper part of a large slab is preserved with the inscription at its top. The height of the preserved fragment is about 80 cm.

15–16. Çalapverdi I–II (Pls. XXVI–XXIX)

The village of Çalapverdi (in Turkish the name means “God has given”) is situated about 6 kilometers northeast of Boğazlıyan, which in turn lies approximately halfway between Yozgat and Kayseri. South of the village, immediately touching it, is a natural elongated elevation with remains of a large fortified city on top of it. The large site, approximately 600×300 meters, is covered with the typical gray soil of the Anatolian mounds, on which *Peganum harmala* grows profusely. Sherds collected on the site were mostly plain and characterless; nevertheless, a number of post-Hittite as well as later wares were found. There can be no doubt that Çalapverdi was once an important center of this rich region, which, as proved by the many mounds in the vicinity, was densely populated in ancient times.

In the village itself two large blocks, each covered on one side with a Hittite hieroglyphic inscription, were discovered independently by two expeditions. Forrer and Weigand visited the place in the fall of 1926, and the former gave a short notice of their discovery in *MDOG* No. 65 (April, 1927) p. 36. In the summer of 1927 Çalapverdi was visited by von der Osten, who later published photographs of both hieroglyphic inscriptions in *OIC* No. 6, Figs. 15 f., and in *OIP* VI, Figs. 14 f. The place was visited by myself in 1932.

Both limestone blocks were transferred to Ankara in 1934(?) and are now in the Augusteum. The first block, which bears the number 18, has a four-line hieroglyphic inscription on the front; the other, with the number 42, has a three-line inscription. The dimensions of the first

inscription are 71×96 , of the other 66×84 . Both inscriptions were slightly damaged during transportation from Çalapverdi to Ankara, as can be clearly seen from the difference between the photographs of the monuments *in situ* and the ones made a few years later in Ankara. The worst damage was suffered by that part of the second Çalapverdi inscription in the first line between the "cross" and the *mu* sign.

A third inscription from Çalapverdi was noted by Forrer on his above mentioned trip and by myself in 1932. It is very badly preserved and therefore not considered of sufficient scientific value to be transferred to Ankara. Its dimensions are $58 \times 182 \times 74$.

17. Çiftlik (Pls. XXX–XXXIII)

According to the information given me by the director of the Kayseri Museum, this monument was discovered in 1933 in the private house of Ömer Ağa in Çiftlik, about half an hour's distance (*ca.* 3 kilometers) from Eğriköy in the vilayet of Niğde. According to the villagers this monument as well as many uninscribed stones comes from the *hüyük* near Eğriköy. From Çiftlik the monument was transferred in the same year to the Kayseri Museum and given the number 11.

The block is roughly hemicylindrical with flat front 71×43 and rounded back 71 cm. along the arc. The front shows the figure of a man with face hacked off and little writing preserved. The back has eight lines of an almost fully preserved inscription. The lower part of the monument is broken away. A photograph of the front was published by Kara Mehmet Ağa Zade Kemaleddin in his *Erciyes Kayserisi ve tarihine bir bakış* (Kayseri, 1934) opp. p. 136.

Owing to the rounded form of the back of this monument, it could not be copied, as were the other monuments in this publication, over the photographs, but it had to be drawn independently on drawing paper. Therefore the distances between the signs in the copy of this monument are not as exact as those in copies made on photographs.

As stated above, the Çiftlik monument comes supposedly from a *hüyük* near Eğriköy in the vilayet of Niğde. Kemaleddin, *op. cit.* p. 156, names Çiftlik in the vilayet of Niğde as its source. From the same *hüyük* is supposed to have come the Eğriköy monument republished here under No. 19, now also transferred to the Kayseri Museum. However, there seems to be a discrepancy which I am unfortunately not now in a position to adjust. On the Turkish General Staff map Çiftlik is situated about 30 kilometers northwest of Niğde; but Eğri (usually called Eğriköy), from which comes inscription No. 19, is situated about 60 kilometers northeast of Niğde and outside the boundaries of the vilayet of Niğde.

18. Darende (Pls. XXXIV–XXXV)

Dr. von der Osten published in *OIC* No. 14 (1933) pp. 138 f. photographs and copies of the Darende monument; Delaporte published photographs only in *RHA* I (1930–32) Pl. 18. Both mentioned the fact that the monument was then in the Gök Medrese at Sivas but could give no details of its discovery. My first object upon arrival at Darende in 1935 was to find the place from which this hieroglyphic inscription came. I learned from İlçe Hüsnücellik, captain of the gendarmerie in Darende, that the monument had been discovered in Eski Darende, today a desolate city, 2 kilometers west of the modern Darende. There, near the top of the minaret in the mosque called Ulu Cami, he showed me a hole in the outside wall whence the stone had been removed, to be transferred later to Sivas. This information was confirmed by another man living in the neighborhood. Evidently, however, the mosque in Eski Darende was not the original location of the inscription. Where it came from and when it was built into the wall of the mosque goes beyond the tradition of the Turks living in the neighborhood. Perhaps the monument was taken from the great *kale* overlooking Eski Darende, one of the largest I have seen in Turkey.

The stela is of basalt and measures $79 \times 30 \times 20$. It is fully inscribed on only one side and covered with pictorial representations accompanied by a few hieroglyphic signs on the other three sides. The inscriptions were copied by myself twice, first during my stay in Sivas in the summer of 1932 and a second time in 1935.

As usual with Hittite hieroglyphic monuments, this one has to be read from right to left. The front, *A*, is covered by the representation of a seated divinity named by the hieroglyphic signs behind her as ^d*Hi-pa-tu umena(me-na)-li*, "^dHipatu of the city (or 'earth')." Before the figure only two hieroglyphs are visible: the ideogram for divinity and the sign *hi-*, evidently to be completed by *-pa-tu*.

Side *B* shows the king standing on a lion and offering a libation to the goddess on side *A*, which he is facing. His name, "Tarḫuns," is inclosed in a circle.

Side *C* bears a six-line inscription describing the dedication of the monument by King Tarḫuns. The outstretched hand in front of the signs in lines 1 and 2 belongs to the figure of the king on side *B*.

Another deity receiving a libation is represented on side *D*. His appearance is almost identical with that of the king on side *B*. By the name ^d*Tata+me* he can be safely identified as a god.

19. Eğriköy (Pl. XXXVI)

Parts of only two sides of this monument are preserved, that at left measuring 41×23 , that at right 43×23 . The top is smooth; this means that the first line in the copy was also the first line of the inscription. The signs shown above this line in the copy given in CE XIII are missing entirely on the original. At least after careful study I could not detect any remaining traces that would point to the existence of some writing now effaced.

20. Erkilet I (Pl. XXXVII)

This monument was found in the garden of a certain Mehmet at Erkilet, classical Archalla, a small town about 20 kilometers north of Kayseri. In 1932 it was transferred to the Kayseri Museum, where it now carries the provisional number 4. In the summer of the same year it was photographed by von der Osten and copied by myself. A photograph was published in my *HH* II, Fig. 2, also in Kemaleddin, *Erciyes Kayserisi*, opp. p. 220. Later another photograph and a copy were published by Bossert, "Zwei hethitische Hieroglyphen-Inschriften aus Erkelet," *AOF* X (1935/36) 282-87. A photograph and a translation appear in Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 315 f. (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 6 f.). In the summer of 1935 I again copied this monument.

Erkilet I is 89 cm. high and 76 cm. wide. During transportation from Erkilet to Kayseri it suffered a bad crack, so that today it is in two pieces. Moreover, the right side of the monument appears today in a much worse state than is shown on the photographs made before its transportation to Kayseri. All sides except the front are very rough and irregularly shaped, evidencing superficial workmanship. The inscription is fully preserved.

21. Erkilet II (Pl. XXXVII)

This monument also was found at Erkilet and later transferred to Kayseri, where it now carries the provisional number 5. It was photographed by von der Osten in 1932. A photograph is to be found in Meriggi's article "Le iscrizioni geroglifiche d'Asia Minore," *Il Messaggero degli Italiani* (İstanbul) 15 Marzo, 1934, p. 1, also in Kemaleddin, *op. cit.* opp. p. 198. This monument too was published by Bossert and Hrozný in the articles cited under Erkilet I.

The block, irregularly shaped on all sides, is 81 cm. high and 63 cm. wide. The inscription is shorter than Erkilet I, but it is probably complete nevertheless.

22. Fıraktin (Pl. XXXVIII)

Since its publication in M XXX (where older bibliography is given) the Fıraktin monument has been republished in copy or in photograph, *in toto* or in part, by various scholars, especially those listed on page 14. Some of their copies and photographs have often been reproduced in other scientific works, mostly such as deal with Hittite art and archeology.

23-24. Gürün I and II (Pl. XXXIX)

Most recently published in CE XVI, which also gives the older bibliography. Owing to lack of time and the great difficulties connected with copying these two Gürün inscriptions, high above the level ground, I could only photograph them and collate some of the important passages. To copy these inscriptions accurately would require probably one week of continuous work, which I could not afford at the time of my visit.

25. H̄ines (Pl. XL)

This inscription was discovered at H̄ines, situated less than 1 kilometer south of the rock sculptures of Bavian, by members of the Iraq Expedition of the Oriental Institute. It was published in *OIC* No. 19 (1935) pp. 101-3 by T. Jacobsen, who has the following to say about its discovery:

The inscription in Hittite hieroglyphic . . . was one of the first things to attract our attention on arrival at the mukhtar's house in H̄ines, which was to serve as our quarters during a ten days' exploration of Sennacherib's canal head at Bavian. The stone on which the inscription is engraved was lying on a low bench in the court and had, so we were told, recently been found in the small square outside the house, a few inches under the surface. It is obviously a building-stone, for it is cut to a regular shape and has on one side a square hole for a dowel. Since the village of H̄ines, identical with H̄anusa of Sennacherib's Jerwan inscription, is situated on the top of an ancient tell, the stone may well have belonged to some ancient building now hidden below the spot where it appeared.

The phraseology, the form of the signs, and the mention of the city of Hamath make it clear that the inscription was written by a king of Hamath. How the monument got as far north as H̄ines will probably always remain a mystery. For the discussion of this problem compare also Jacobsen, *op. cit.* pp. 102 f.

The exact measurements of the monument, which still remains in the village, could not be obtained. According to oral information from Dr. Jacobsen the monument is about 40 cm. wide.

26. Hisarcık (Pl. XLI)

In July, 1932, when I first visited Hisarcık, it took me many hours to find this inscribed rock, which according to Garstang in *AAA* I (1908) 6 f. and *The Hittite Empire*, p. 218, was supposed to be situated "at a place called Tope Nefezi, near to Asarjik." It was easier, however, to read about it in the books than to find it on the ground. In the village nobody knew anything about either the inscription or an alleged Tope Nefezi. After some questioning I finally learned that there was a hill near Hisarcık called not Tope Nefezi but Toptepesi, "Cannon Hill," from the fact that cannon are shot from there to mark the ends of fasting periods in the month of Ramadan. Having discovered the real name of the hill, for two hours we searched in vain for the monument; and it was not until a little village girl led us, thoroughly discouraged, to a secluded spot completely surrounded by bushes that we finally found it.

This monument was published by Garstang in *AAA* I 6 f. and Pls. VIII and IX 1 and in CE VI. Although I copied this inscription both in 1932 and in 1935, I was not able to improve much upon the previous copies. The main addition consists of my reading of the personal name *Ku+r(a)-ta-a-* in line 2, a little to the right of the blank space in line 1. This Kurtas is evidently the same man as the Kurtas in the other Hisarcık inscription, published in II M

XLVIII 3—a fact proving the correctness of the supposition that II M XLVIII also actually comes from Hisarcık and not from Kaza Passinler as sometimes reported (cf. II M, pp. 7 f.).

27. İmamkulu (Pl. XLII)

A short note entitled “Develi kazasına Bağlı (Bakırdağ) nahiyesinin (İmamkulu) köyünde bulunan (Şimşek Kayası) adındaki meçhul Eti kitabesi hakkında rapor” on the discovery of the monument, together with two photographs, was published by Salim in *Türk tarih, arkeolojya ve etnografya dergisi* II (1934) 304–6. Under the title “Un bas-relief rupestre à İmamkou-lou” Delaporte published in *RHA* III (1934–36) 163 f. an article based on information furnished by Kemaleddin Karamete, professor of French in the lyceum at Kayseri (the same man who under the name of Kara Mehmet Ağa Zade Kemaleddin published the book *Erciyes Kayserisi ve tarihine bir bakış* referred to often in this publication), who discovered this monument in 1934. A drawing from the photograph on Pl. 9 accompanying Delaporte’s article was made by P. Ducoloner. According to *Oriente moderno* XV (1935) 628, Giulio Jacopi, head of the Italian Archeological Mission in Anatolia, saw this monument in October, 1935; he published it in his *Dalla Paflagonia alla Commagene* (Roma, 1936) pp. 16 f. and Figs. 59 f. Max Freiherr von Oppenheim dedicated to the İmamkulu monument an article entitled “İmamkulu, ein neues subaräisches Denkmal aus der Hettiterzeit in Kleinasien,” in *AOF* XI (1936/37) 341–50. I myself visited the site in the summer of 1935.

The village of İmamkulu is situated about 70 kilometers as the crow flies southeast of Kayseri. The monument is situated on the ancient road which, starting from Kayseri, is marked by the hieroglyphic monuments of Hisarcık, Tekirderbent, Fıraktın, Taşcı, İmamkulu, and Kurubel. After about a ten-minute walk south from the village of İmamkulu one reaches a rock called Yazılıkaya, “the inscribed rock.” Şimşekkaya, another rock, but without any writing or pictorial representation, is situated about 80 meters from Yazılıkaya and has nothing to do with the rock now to be described.

Yazılıkaya is a large block situated on a small plain a little to the west of a natural rock wall. The west side of Yazılıkaya, about 410 cm. wide and 420 cm. high, shows a complicated scene within an oval frame. The whole side tips backward and is covered with moss. The upper parts of the scene could be reached only with the help of a ladder, which we procured in İmamkulu. In the center of the scene are three figures armed with swords; their bent heads are covered with pointed helmets. Each of the figures stands upon a creature with raised hands. The main figure of the whole scene is a god with pointed helmet and sword stepping into a chariot drawn by a pair of bulls. In his left hand he holds the bulls’ reins, in his right a mace. In front of him are visible some hieroglyphs evidently giving his name. Before the three figures is a tree symbolically represented, and above the tree a winged demon. To the left of the demon, partly in the shade, one can recognize what is perhaps the outline of a sun disk. Behind the three figures stands a man holding in his left hand a long staff, in his right a bow. The figure is very similar in posture to the one represented on the inscription from Karabel (M XXXIX 1). In front of the figure, which probably represents the king dedicating the monument, are some hieroglyphic signs giving his name, inclosed in an aedicula.

28. İspekçür (Pls. XLIII–XLV)

This monument was previously published as CE XVIII and XIX. A few years ago it was transferred to Sivas, and it is now in the Gök Medrese there. Between the time when the Cornell Expedition discovered the monument and my visit to Sivas in 1935 the monument had suffered additional damage, as can readily be seen by comparing the squeezes of the Cornell Expedition with my photographs. Therefore in my copies of the inscriptions I have marked by shading signs no longer on the stones but still clearly visible on the squeezes.

Today the monument consists of four large blocks into which the original monolith was broken for practical use by the villagers. As the holes on the tops of the blocks show, they were used as mortars for crushing grain or salt. It is my opinion that the four individual blocks if placed one on top of another would form a complete obelisk. In CE, however, the idea is suggested that the obelisk (or pillar) was broken originally into five, not four, blocks and that one of the blocks, supposedly fitting directly beneath the uppermost fragment of the obelisk, was lost in the course of time. The original obelisk was presumably about 2.5 meters high.

The obelisk has four sides, three of which are covered with pictorial representations, while the fourth side, rough and without any reliefs, evidently abutted directly on some part of a structure. The lower parts of the block that originally served as the base of the monument are also rough, suggesting that the monument was buried in the ground up to the level above which begin the lines of Hittite hieroglyphic writing.

Side *A* is occupied by a figure, probably of a god, standing on some kind of structure and receiving a libation.

Side *B* shows a figure, also probably of a god, with a lituus, standing on a mountain represented by semicircles arranged in a fish-scale pattern.

Side *C* represents a king offering a libation, probably to the gods facing him on sides *A* and *B*. This king stands on a bull, and his name, "Arnuwanta," is given in hieroglyphic signs directly below the relief of the bull.

Side *D*, as noted above, is without any reliefs or writing.

29. İvriz (Pl. XLVI)

After about half an hour's walk from the village of İvriz, near which stands the famous hieroglyphic inscription (M XXXIV), one arrives at a valley called Ambarderesi. After fifteen minutes more of ascending, one reaches a place where the valley forms two wide semicircles, and there stands a Hittite monument previously mentioned in II M, pp. 19 f., and Grothe, *Meine Vorderasiensexpedition* I cclxiii, and published in photograph in CE, Fig. 23. This monument, situated at the southern end of the valley, with the remains of three or four churches in the immediate neighborhood, closely parallels the well known monument near the village of İvriz, but as far as I could see it bears no writing. For the sake of comparison a photograph of a cast of the İvriz monument now in the İstanbul Museum is given here alongside that of the uninscribed replica.

30. Jisr el-Ḥadīd I (Pl. XLVII)

This basalt fragment from a wall of the mill in Jisr el-Ḥadīd was acquired in the summer of 1935 by members of the Oriental Institute's Syrian Expedition at Tell Ta'yīnāt and brought in the same year to the Oriental Institute, where its museum number is A 23427. It measures $23 \times 35 \times 17$ cm.

31. Jisr el-Ḥadīd II (Pl. XLVIII)

This basalt fragment came from near Jisr el-Ḥadīd and is said to have been found in the Orontes River by natives. Bought by the members of our Expedition, it was brought together with Jisr el-Ḥadīd I to Chicago, where it now has the museum number A 23428. It measures $24 \times 28 \times 21$. The central parts of the second and third lines were badly damaged by water, with the result that only the signs of the second line can be clearly reconstructed, while those in the third line are too difficult to recognize.

32. Jisr el-Ḥadīd III (Pl. XLIX)

This basalt fragment, built into a wall of the mill at Jisr el-Ḥadīd, was found in February, 1937, by Abdullah of the Oriental Institute's Syrian Expedition at Tell Ta'yīnāt. Brought to Chicago in the same year, it now bears the museum number A 23429. It measures $24 \times 33 \times 13$.

33. Karaburna (Pl. L)

The inscription was last published in CE V, where is to be found also the previous bibliography. It is on the eastern side of the *kale* situated about half a kilometer from the village of Karaburna. The *kale* is a natural hill about 80 meters high. Its top is almost square, about 90×90 meters, covered by several meters of human settlement and surrounded by a wall on a natural rock formation. *Peganum harmala* grows abundantly everywhere. A tunnel connects the citadel with the outside. We made a trial excavation on the southern side of the *kale* just outside its wall (here very well preserved), reaching a depth of 3 meters. First we found fragments of *terra sigillata* and glass. One meter deeper began the pottery of Alişar IV, and at about 2 meters the monochrome pottery of Alişar II. We did not go beyond this level in our trial excavation. Many Roman and Byzantine coins, some of which I myself saw, have been found on the *kale* by the Turks. On the slope of the hill during our excavation a villager found a stamp seal bearing a geometrical design and perforated through the handle—probably an Alişar I type.

The inscribed rock was covered with moss, which had to be removed carefully in order to copy the inscription. The photograph, taken at a slight angle, covers the whole inscription with the exception of the left end of the third line and is clear enough to show the few corrections to be made to previous publications. The correction to the superscription in CE V, as made in *HH* II 11, is clearly confirmed by the photograph (as also observed by Meriggi in *RHA* IV [1936–38] 110).

34–35. Karakuyu I and II (Pls. LI–LII)

In the summer of 1931 Dr. von der Osten, accompanied by Dr. Koşay, visited Karakuyu, about 125 kilometers northeast of Kayseri, where a Hittite hieroglyphic inscription was reported to have been found. In the following is reproduced von der Osten's report on its discovery as published in *OIC* No. 14 (1933) pp. 123–27:

Snuggled in a small ravine is the Çerkes village of Karakuyu. Here, as in most of the surrounding villages, horses are raised. After a short rest we proceeded about 2 kilometers up the ravine. There we found an earthen dam (Fig. 115) faced inside with flat stones. Clambering up on it, we saw that it had formed an ancient, but now dry, storage reservoir which in general design does not differ greatly from modern reservoirs. The site had been well chosen, for two tributary ravines which during the rainy season bring down flood waters from the Gödeli-Dağı join the main ravine just above the dam. The "Hittite" hieroglyphic inscription we were seeking proved to be on a stone standing at the head of a sluice (Figs. 116–17); on an adjoining stone was another (unfinished) inscription. Both inscribed stones (Figs. 118–19) were apparently still *in situ*. The reservoir, built surely not later than the end of the second millennium B.C., was evidently intended to safeguard the water supply for a large part of the grazing-land of the Uzun-Yaila.

A similar report with two photographs of the monument was given by Delaporte in *RHA* I (1930–32) 182 f. and Pl. 17. A copy of Karakuyu I is given in Bittel and Güterbock, *Boğazköy*, Pl. 26, No. 11. A photograph of Karakuyu I with transliteration and translation was published in Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 432 ff. and Pl. XC (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 200 ff. and Pl. XXV). A photograph alone appears in Kemaleddin, *Erciyes Kayserisi*, opp. p. 210.

The main block was transported to the Kayseri Museum, where it carries the number 3. The dimensions of the inscribed side are 188×96 cm.; the thickness varies from 23 to 25 cm. All the other sides are smoothed off with no trace of writing visible. The present height of the monument is 96 cm., but originally it was about 40 cm. higher, as can be clearly seen from a comparison of photographs taken *in situ* and in the museum. Evidently the uninscribed lower part was cut away in order to facilitate transportation of the heavy monument from the neighborhood of Karakuyu to Kayseri.

The block with traces of some unfinished hieroglyphs was evidently left at Karakuyu. A copy of this block was given in von der Osten, *op. cit.* Fig. 119; a photograph is reproduced here (Pl. LII).

36. Karapınar (Pls. LIII–LIV)

The greatest Hittite hieroglyphic inscription discovered up to now is usually named after the site of Topada, today called Acıgöl (Dobada on the Turkish Gen. Staff map). In reality, however, the inscription is situated so far from Acıgöl that we have good reason for abandoning the name used for it previously and naming it for the place near which it is actually situated. In our Ford we traveled from Acıgöl first to the village of Karapınar, situated about 7 kilometers southeast, and from there to Karahüyük, about 6 kilometers farther southwest. The direct route from Acıgöl to Karahüyük is a little over 10 kilometers. Karahüyük is not a *hüyük* in the archeological sense but a massive volcanic complex, elevated about 4–5 meters above the level ground. On its southern face is carved the great inscription. About twenty minutes directly south of the inscribed rock is situated a large *hüyük* about 170 meters long, about 110 meters wide, and about 30 meters high. On the top remains of stone walls are visible. Everywhere are scattered building stones. I found many examples of Alişar II and IV pottery. The *hüyük* is covered with *Peganum harmala*.

The inscription was first discovered in the summer of 1908 by a German teacher at İstanbul, Rudolf Franz, whose squeezes were later donated to the Vorderasiatische Abteilung of the Berlin Museum. On the basis of these squeezes and with the help of a photograph owned by Professor Goetze, the monument was first published by Bossert in *OLZ XXXVII* (1934) 145–50. An incomplete and useless copy of the inscription was given by A. Avni Ali Candar at the end of his book *Ankaradan Nevşehre* (Ankara, 1933).

During the World War a cast of the inscription was executed by another German archeologist, Mr. Siehe, for the Adana Museum (cf. R. Normand in *Syria* II [1921] 199 f.; his paper is also published separately in Haut-Commissariat de la République Française en Syrie et au Liban, Service des antiquités et des beaux-arts, "Publications," hors série [1922] No. 1). Inasmuch as the Adana Museum does not now own a cast of the Karapınar monument, we may perhaps assume that the cast now in the Beyrouth Museum (published by Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. LVIII) is that made by Mr. Siehe.

H. E. Del Medico gave an archeological and geographical description of the site accompanied by many photographs in *RHA* II (1932–34) 247–50. Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 351–78 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 488–515) published many new photographs together with details concerning the location of the monument and the translation of the inscription.

For reasons unknown to me Forrer on the map at the end of an article published in *Klio* XXX (1937) places the Karapınar inscription at a site called Karaev.

37. Karga (Pl. LV)

The village of Karga is situated in one of the many northwest–southeast ravines leading from the Kerkenes Dağ down to the Kanaksu. Karga is approximately 31 kilometers southeast of Yozgat and 1.5 kilometers north of the main road leading from Yozgat to Kayseri. During a survey in 1928 Mr. Frank H. Blackburn of the staff of the Oriental Institute's Anatolian Expedition found in this village a large block of porphyry used as a cornerstone (see *OIC*, No. 6, p. 139 and Fig. 160). Close inspection revealed the presence of several hieroglyphic signs shallowly engraved upon the one carefully smoothed face. The dimensions of the inscribed side are 99×46 cm. The thickness of the stone varies from 25 to 58 cm. The other surfaces are rough and show no signs of artificial finishing.

Approximately 1 kilometer east of Karga is a shallow mound where the villagers claim to

have found the stone. Sherds subsequently collected there by the Expedition were either characterless plain ware or of the Roman-Byzantine period. It is quite possible that the stone came not from this rather small and unimportant site but from either the *kale* overlooking the village of Yenice (*ca.* 1.8 kilometers west of Karga) or from a large mound 3 kilometers east of Karga on the road to the village of Alçı. On both of the latter sites numerous sherds dating from the post-Hittite-Phrygian period to the Roman-Byzantine period were collected. According to the collected sherds the mound west of Alçı was settled from the Copper Age on.

The Karga inscription was transported in 1928 to Alişar and in 1932 from there to the Augusteum in Ankara, where it bears the number 52.

38. Kayseri (Pls. LVI–LVIII)

This monument was discovered in Kayseri in 1925 by J. Lewy, who first published photographs of it in a short note entitled “Eine neue Stele mit ‘hethitischer’ Bilderschrift,” *AOF* III (1926) 7 f. Later Hrozný republished this monument in his *IHH*, pp. 386–97 (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 1–12).

According to information obtained by Lewy the monument had stood for the last fifteen years in the court of the house of a certain Yahya Bey Zade Kadir. The same gentleman, now called Mustafa Gürel, during my stay in Kayseri in the summer of 1935 informed me, however, that for a very long time (in his words, “a hundred years ago”) the stone had been in the family’s garden, but nobody knows any more where it came from. It has now been transferred from the house of Mustafa Gürel to the Augusteum in Ankara, where it bears the number 38.

The monument is of limestone and measures $124 \times 43 \times 25$ cm. Its lower part ends in a kind of narrow protrusion which was probably set in a stone base. The monument is inscribed on all four sides. The front suffered the most damage, because the writing on it was almost entirely effaced in order to make room for the representation of Byzantine crosses. Evidently the monument was reused in later periods as a Christian tombstone. Examples of similar reuse can be observed on a stela from Kekliktepe in the vilayet of Gaziantep, now likewise in the Augusteum at Ankara, which has on the obverse a Hittite relief showing a god standing on an animal and on the reverse a Greek inscription, and on the well known monument from Eğrek (II M XXXI).

I copied the inscription on this monument at Ankara, first in 1932 and again in 1935. Not one of its four sides is fully preserved, but sides *B*, *C*, and *D* give continuous words and phrases. The inscription on side *A*, however, was so badly effaced that no complete words could be read on it. Inasmuch as all that I could copy of this side can be seen clearly on the photograph, I decided not to publish a facsimile. To judge from the various photographs of this side at my disposal, it seems to me that most of the signs as copied in Hrozný, *IHH*, Pl. LXXX, side *A*, are most improbable.

Because my photographs of the Kayseri monument are unequal in scale, the copies of the three sides of the inscription vary accordingly in size. Especially the copy of side *D*, here appearing smaller than the copies of the other sides, gives an incorrect impression of the relative sizes.

39. Khorsabad (Pl. LIX)

Two Hittite hieroglyphic seal impressions were excavated at Khorsabad, ancient Dûr-Šarrukîn, in two different seasons by Oriental Institute expeditions. The impressions are similar to those found by Layard at Nineveh and last published in M XXXIX 3, 7, 8, 9. The statements of Gelb, *HH* I 78, and of Bossert, *Šantaš und Kupapa* (*MAOG* VI 3 [1932]) p. 29, n. 1, that the seal impressions published in M XXXIX come from Khorsabad are based on some misunderstanding. Both Khorsabad seal impressions are on bullae, perforated at the ends, which evidently served as labels attached to goods sent by Hittites to Assyria. The

first bulla was excavated by the late Professor Chiera in 1929 in Room 12 of the palace at Khorsabad (cf. Gordon Loud, *Khorsabad. I. Excavations in the Palace and at a City Gate* [OIP XXXVIII (1936)] p. 23). The circumstances of the finding of the other bulla in 1932 are unknown. According to information from Mr. Loud it probably comes from the Nabû temple.

The two Khorsabad bullae carry impressions of the same seal, as can be clearly seen from the identical forms of the signs. Although both the Khorsabad and the Nineveh bullae bear the same legend, "seal of Ḫalpas," there are slight differences in the forms of the signs. Also the legend on the Khorsabad bullae reads from left to right; that on the Nineveh bullae as copied in Messerschmidt reads from right to left.

40. Kötükale (Pls. LIX–LXI)

The ancient, important road from Gürün to Malatya is marked by Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions at Gürün, Darende, İspekçür, Kötükale, and Malatya. The Kötükale inscription has been known to exist ever since a note about it with a rough copy of two lines made by an Armenian gunsmith was published in CE XX. Dr. von der Osten's laudable but unfortunate efforts to reach the inscription by climbing up the steep walls of the valley of the Tohmasu are described in *OIC* No. 8, pp. 99–104. No such adventures awaited me when I finally reached the monument in the summer of 1935. The monument is situated directly upon the southern wall of the valley, and ordinarily access to it is made extremely difficult by the steepness of the wall, which rises almost vertically from the river. Upon my arrival, however, a road was being constructed above the river, in the side of the wall, from Darende, through the valley of the Tohmasu, to Malatya. In order to make way for the road in the valley, part of the wall immediately below the monument had to be dynamited, and the resulting debris partly hid the monument from the sun. Even with the help of many workers it took two days to remove most of it so that we could make photographs while the sun fell on the monument at a favorable angle. The shadow in the lower right-hand corner of the photographs was caused by the remaining pile of rocks which could not be removed before the time came for making photographs.

Our arrival at Kötükale during the construction of the road was very opportune, as it saved the monument from total destruction. Before we came the workers building the road, having no use for the monument, had decided in all seriousness to blow it up together with the adjacent rocks in order to make way for the road. Had we arrived at our destination two days later, there would have been no trace of it left. Upon the strength of the argument that the monument was the property of the government together with the threat of punishment by Turkish authorities, I finally persuaded the workers not to touch the monument until they had received instructions from the central government concerning its removal to Ankara. Since then I have heard nothing about its fate.

The inscription is about 180 cm. high and about 120 cm. wide. It is situated on the north-west face of a cliff forming part of a great natural mountain complex called Kötükale, that is, "Bad Fort." Its name according to the Kurds living in the neighborhood is derived from the bad reputation it had because of the robbers who some years ago were living on the *kale* and molesting the whole neighborhood. The *kale* itself on the top of the mountain complex can easily be turned into a formidable fortress, and in ancient times it must have played a very important part as the strategic center of this region. Some walls on the top of the *kale* are still visible today.

The Tohmasu, one of the main affluents of the Euphrates, is here very swift and in some places reaches the height of a man. At times, however, it swells greatly in volume, as could be seen from the high-water mark just above the inscription and about 3 meters above the normal level of the river.

The inscription has six lines of writing in relief and is probably fully preserved, although the state of some of the signs leaves much to be desired. The bottom of the lowest line was under-ground and had to be laid bare. Below this line no traces of signs were visible. The two lines copied in CE XX are really the fifth and sixth lines of the inscription.

41. Köylütolu Yayla (Pls. LXII–LXIV)

This monument was published in M XXXV, where the older bibliography can be found, and later by Sayce in *PSBA* XXVI (1904) 24, in CE II, and most recently by Hrozný, *IHH*, pp. 398–402 (previously in *AOr* VIII [1936] 13–17).

42. Kültepe I (Pl. LXV)

In the Kayseri Museum is preserved a fragment of an andesite stela numbered 1135 and measuring $19 \times 19 \times 22$ cm. It is supposed to have come from Kültepe. This information as well as the copy of the inscription here published was obtained from Dr. von der Osten.

43. Kültepe II (Pl. LXV)

A pot bought by von der Osten at Kültepe in the summer of 1932 and later transferred to Ankara has on the outside an unusual design reminiscent of a Hittite hieroglyphic sign. The pot is of anhydrite and measures 9.5 cm. in height, 30.4 cm. in diameter. Whether the sign is definitely Hittite it is impossible to say. It may be the Hittite ideogram for the god Tarḫuns or a symbol which in a later period developed into this sign. The pot was previously published in *Türk tarih, arkeologya ve etnografya dergisi* I (1933) 73.

44. Kurubel (Pl. LXV)

Previously published by G. de Jerphanion in *PSBA* XXX (1908) opp. p. 42 and *ibid.* XXXII (1910) Pls. XII 1 and XIII opp. p. 168; by Grothe, *Meine Vorderasienexpedition* I, Pl. XI, and in *Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Orients* VII (1909) Pl. VII; and in CE XV. The monument has been transferred to the Kayseri Museum, where it was photographed by myself. The front has suffered much damage. Only a few hieroglyphs are still visible, mostly at the right end. The rest of the inscription has been effaced by continuous use of the stone, shown by the fact that in the top of each lion's head is a hole in which salt has been ground.

A photograph of the monument in its surroundings is given in Garstang, *The Hittite Empire*, Pl. XLII, top.

45. Malatya I (Pl. LXVI)

In the course of an exploratory trip made by von der Osten in the summer of 1928 a relief was discovered at Malatya. Since then it has been transferred to the Augusteum in Ankara, where, with its two parts joined, it carries the number 55. The two parts of this monument and a description were published by von der Osten in *AJSL* XLV (1928/29) 86 and Pls. II and III, republished in *OIC* No. 6, p. 92 and Figs. 102–3. A photograph appears in E. Cavaignac, *Le problème hittite*, Pl. VI 14.

The monument is 192 cm. wide and 81 cm. high. The back is irregularly shaped in the center, while the ends are cut more carefully, evidently in order to serve some architectural purpose.

46. Malatya II (Pl. LXVI)

An inscription on stone published in CE XXI and Fig. 40, now in the Augusteum at Ankara (No. 1802), was discussed by Hrozný in his *IHH*, p. 494, n. 2. He denies the existence of the "division mark" between the last two signs of the short inscription and considers the copy by the editor of CE wrong. However, the photograph here published completely substantiates the copy given in CE XXI.

47. Restan (Pl. LXVII)

This basalt inscription, discovered in the neighborhood of Restan and now in the Louvre, was first published by Ronzevalle in *Université Saint-Joseph* (Beyrouth), *Mélanges de la faculté orientale* III (1908) 794-96 and Pls. XII-XIV; Sayce in *PSBA* XXXI (1908) 259 gave a copy in types, based upon the photographs and the copy of Ronzevalle. During my stay in Paris in the summer of 1931 I was able to copy the inscription, a photograph of which, made by the firm of J. E. Bulloz of Paris, is here published with the kind permission of Drs. R. Dussaud and G. Contenau. A copy made by Ducoloner is published in Cavaignac, *Le problème hittite*, p. 158.

48. Sirkeli (Pls. LXVIII-LXIX)

One of the strangest cases of the discovery of a new monument is that of the Sirkeli monument, situated about 10 kilometers west of Ceyhan, a few minutes' walk from the Cilician railroad and from one of the most important roads in antiquity, the road which through the Cilician passes connects Syria and neighboring countries with central Anatolia and Europe. Thousands, even millions, of travelers have undoubtedly passed by the monument and failed to notice it. There is, however, some excuse for this. The inscription is carved into a vertical rock on one side of a natural elevation with an old human settlement on the top, facing not the road and the near-by plains but the river Ceyhan. There is no direct access to the inscription by land. With the kind assistance of Bay Riza Yalgin, the director of the Adana Museum, who during my stay in Adana had informed me of the discovery of the Sirkeli monument, we hired a boat to enable us to make copies and photographs of the monument directly from the river. During my first visit to the monument the writing on it was practically indistinguishable because of the unfavorable light. The next day we succeeded in making better photographs from our boat.

In the distance, on the other side of the river, are visible the remains of the Yilankale, photographs of which were published by R. Normand, "La création du Musée d'Adana," *Syria* II (1921) Pls. XXII and XXIII (also published separately in *Haut-Commissariat de la République Française en Syrie et au Liban, Service des antiquités et des beaux-arts, "Publications," hors série* [1922] No. 1).

Since the foregoing was written the site of the monument at Sirkeli has been visited by Garstang, whose report on its second discovery was published first in *ILN*, July 31, 1937, pp. 210 f., and then in *AAA* XXIV (1937) 64 ff. In the same volume of *AAA*, on pp. 66 ff., Güterbock discusses the Sirkeli inscription and identifies its author with a king named on three bullae excavated at Boğazköy (*MDOG* No. 75 [1937] p. 57; cf. also *MDOG* No. 74 [1936] p. 64, Fig. 50 d). The first sign in my copy of the Sirkeli inscription, which originally I could not distinguish clearly either on the monument or on the photographs at my disposal, is here drawn on the basis of these bullae.

I expect to devote an article to proving that the king named in the Sirkeli inscription and of course in the three Boğazköy bullae mentioned above was Umeneli or Urhi-Tešup and not Muwatalli as argued by Güterbock, *loc. cit.*, and accepted by Garstang, *locis citatis*, and now by Hrozný, *IHH*, p. 500.

49. Sultanhanı (Pls. LXX-LXXI)

This monument was discovered 50 kilometers from Kayseri near Sultanhanı during the building of a railroad from Kayseri to Sivas. It was excavated from an artificial hill through which the railroad was to pass. The report on its discovery was given by Jean Maclère in *L'Illustration*, No. 4489 (16 mars, 1929) p. 280. Maclère relates that together with the

monument were found various examples of pottery. Near this hill another hill was observed and partly excavated in which well preserved skeletons and structural remains were uncovered. The monument was later transferred to the Augusteum in Ankara, where it bears the number 37.

A copy of the inscription based on Oriental Institute photographs and on a copy by Du-coloner was published by Meriggi in *RHA* II (1932–34) Pl. 11, opp. p. 256, accompanied by a short introduction by Delaporte on the details of the discovery.

The length of the front of the monument is 132 cm., the height 107 cm. on the right side and 79 cm. on the left side. The lower left-hand part of the monument is broken away. Its thickness varies from 28 to 35 cm. The lower central part is cut out in the form of a square, suggesting the possibility that the monument was built over a well or spring.

50. Suvasa (Pls. LXXII–LXXV)

A copy of this inscription was first given by Messerschmidt in H. Rott, *Kleinasiatische Denkmäler aus Pisidien, Pamphylien, Kappadokien und Lykien* (Leipzig, 1908) pp. 175–77, and was republished by Bossert in *OLZ* XXXVII (1934) 149 f. In 1934 Hrozný uncovered large parts of the inscription until then underground and published his study on the Suvasa monument in *IHH*, pp. 379–85 (previously in *AOr* VII [1935] 516–22). There are given also all the details concerning its position, its dimensions, etc.

51. Taşçı (Pl. LXXVI)

This monument has been inadequately treated in the previous publications by Messerschmidt in Rott, *Kleinasiatische Denkmäler*, p. 178, and by G. de Jerphanion in *PSBA* XXX (1908) 43 f. It is situated on the bank of a little river, an affluent of the Zamantısu, in a region called Küçük Yatsıpara (or Yasıpara) 2 kilometers from the village of Taşçı.

The monument is over 3 meters long and about 1.20 meters high. The lower part of the inscription and the reliefs of the three men were partly underground and had to be excavated. The inscription is now complete, and only here and there are parts of individual signs damaged.

52–59. Tell Taʿyīnāt I–VIII (Pls. LXXVII–XCII)

The Syrian Expedition of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago under the directorship of Dr. C. W. McEwan has excavated three sites, not counting *sondages*, in the Plain of Antioch. First to be excavated, from 1932 to 1936, were Çatalhöyük and Tell el-Judeideh, two sites close to Rihāniyyeh. At these sites the only Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions found were some seals and seal impressions, which will be published in due time by the excavators. In the spring of 1935 the Expedition began operations at the promising site of Tell Taʿyīnāt, lying about 20 kilometers west of Rihāniyyeh. An illustrated preliminary article by Dr. C. W. McEwan on the Oriental Institute's excavations at Çatalhöyük, Tell el-Judeideh, and Tell Taʿyīnāt was published in *AJA* XLI (1937) 8–16.

Tell Taʿyīnāt is situated halfway between Rihāniyyeh and Antioch, just north of the road connecting these two cities; south of this road lie Tell ʿAṭshāneh, where some Hittite seals and an inscribed pot were recently discovered, and Jisr el-Ḥadīd and Tuleil, whence come some Hittite hieroglyphic monuments published in this volume. The mound is very low but extensive. At no point is it higher than about 15 meters. Its other dimensions are very difficult to calculate because the mound does not rise sharply but slopes gradually until it loses itself in the adjacent land. Roughly estimated, the size of the mound is about 700×500 meters. Its southern side touches directly upon the highway and is partly occupied by a small village also called Tell Taʿyīnāt.

The spelling “Tell Taʿyīnāt” reproduces in transliteration the Arabic form تل تعينات

used by the natives. Dr. McEwan's statement that the local explanation of the name is "stipulations," "provisions," "daily rations," etc. fits this Arabic form. The name, however, is very unusual, and I could not find any identical or similar forms in any of the consulted lists of geographic names in the Arabic-speaking areas. The possibility that Tell Ta'yīnāt is a form due to popular etymologizing has always to be taken into consideration.

The excavation of Tell Ta'yīnāt extended over four seasons, 1935-38. During this time several building complexes were excavated which yielded a number of fragmentary Hittite hieroglyphic inscriptions. The exact circumstances of the finding of the inscriptions and their distribution over the tell will be described in the final publications of the excavators. All the inscriptions are now in the Oriental Institute, Chicago.

Of the inscriptions here published, by far the most important are Tell Ta'yīnāt I, composed of six fragments, and Tell Ta'yīnāt VII, composed of at least twenty-one fragments. The only complete inscription discovered at Tell Ta'yīnāt is No. II, but unfortunately this is so badly preserved that it is impossible to copy it. The best preserved fragments of the rest of the inscriptional material are published as Tell Ta'yīnāt III, IV, V, and VI. Uncopied material forms Tell Ta'yīnāt VIII, which comprises fragments of various inscriptions coming from different sources.

52. Tell Ta'yīnāt I (T 1260) (Pls. LXXVIII-LXXXIII)

Several large fragments of a colossal statue seated on a throne, discovered near the East Gate. The writing occurs on six fragments of the throne. Fragment 1 is inscribed on three faces above and beside the capital of a column of the throne. On a projection which rises above and behind face *C* in the photograph appear traces of some hieroglyphic signs not copied because it is difficult to see the connection between those few signs and the rest of the inscription. Fragment 2 shows writing on two sides of the throne, alongside the capital of another supporting column. Fragment 3 is a combination of two smaller fragments. Traces suggesting a second line of writing on Fragment 6 appear in the photograph but were not copied. The great importance of Fragment 6 lies in its mention of Ḫalpa^{ra}-runta-ā-s(a), that is, Kalparunda of Ḫattina, from whom the Assyrian king Shalmaneser III (858-824 B.C.) received tribute (see D. D. Luckenbill, *Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia* I, §§ 593, 610, 655). Through this mention the dating of a great part of the inscriptions found at Tell Ta'yīnāt is placed on a firm basis.

53. Tell Ta'yīnāt II (T 1261) (Pl. LXXXIV)

Inscription on the base of an altar discovered near the double-lion column base in the megaron. The writing is very badly worn.

54. Tell Ta'yīnāt III (T 125) (Pl. LXXXV)

Inscribed on two sides.

55. Tell Ta'yīnāt IV (T 300) (Pl. LXXXV)

56. Tell Ta'yīnāt V (T 598) (Pl. LXXXV)

Inscribed on two sides.

57. Tell Ta'yīnāt VI (T 623) (Pl. LXXXV)

Inscribed on two sides.

58. Tell Ta'yīnāt VII (T 3277+T 201+T 398) (Pls. LXXXVI-XC)

Of the twenty-one fragments, presumably parts of one large inscription, only eleven, the larger and better preserved, have been copied. The remaining ten fragments are shown only

in photograph. The fragments as a whole, numbered T 3277, were discovered in the portico of the megaron, 1 meter below the first floor. Two pieces were found elsewhere: T 201, now joined to Fragment 1, and T 398, now joined to Fragment 2. Fragments 8 and 9 have traces of one or two signs on the left side, not shown in the copy nor in the photograph.

59. Tell Taʿyīnāt VIII (Pls. XCI–XCII)

Fifty-three fragments which could not be joined to Tell Taʿyīnāt I or VII or did not warrant copying because of their bad preservation have been grouped together as Tell Taʿyīnāt VIII. Some are so small that hardly a complete sign is clearly visible on them. They are offered here in photograph solely for the sake of completeness. Since Fragments 38–50 form parts of a single inscription, only forty of these fifty-three scraps remain completely unplaced.

Fragments 1–20, 28–29, 31–37, and 51–52 were, like Tell Taʿyīnāt V and VI, found in the street east of Building I (a palace?). Fragments 25 and 38–50 came from Building XV, Fragments 26–27 from Building XXV, Fragments 30 and 53 from Building XIV, Fragment 23 from the East Gate (same source as Tell Taʿyīnāt I), and Fragments 21–22 and 24 from miscellaneous locations.

The field numbers of these fragments are as follows:

Fragment	Field No.	Fragment	Field No.	Fragment	Field No.
1–2	T 199–200	17–18	T 671:1–2	26	T 2584
3–4	T 202–3	19	T 690	27	T 2595
5	T 206	20	T 693	28–29	T 2610–11
6–7	T 550–51	21	T 834	30	T 2618
8–11	T 553–56	22	T 846	31–34	T 2623–26
12	T 559	23	T 1040	35–37	T 2640–42
13–15	T 577–79	24	T 2164	38–50	T 2656:1–13
16	T 624	25	T 2347	51–52	T 2898–99
				53	T 2957

60. Tuleil I (Pl. XCIII)

This basalt fragment from Tuleil is said to have originated in the mound near by. Purchased from natives by members of the Oriental Institute's Syrian Expedition at Tell Taʿyīnāt in the summer of 1935, it was brought in the same year to Chicago, where it bears the number A 23430. It measures 27×35×18 cm.

61. Tuleil II (Pl. XCIV)

This basalt stone comes from the wall of the mosque at Tuleil and is said to have been taken from the mound. Purchased in the same year as Tuleil I, it was brought at the same time to Chicago, where it now bears the number A 23431. It measures 40×89×23 cm. Because of the great epigraphic difficulties it was impossible for me to copy it entirely. Instead of publishing a copy with only small parts of the inscription presented here and there, I prefer to let the photographs speak for themselves. Perhaps in the future, with increased knowledge of Hittite hieroglyphic texts, it will be possible to attack the obscurities of this inscription more successfully and to publish it in more complete form.

62. Veliisa (Pl. XCIV)

No facts about this monument are known to me except that it comes from Veliisa in the vilayet of Niğde. As can be seen from the photograph, the incised signs were covered with chalk by the photographer in order to effect a sharper contrast between the signs and the background.

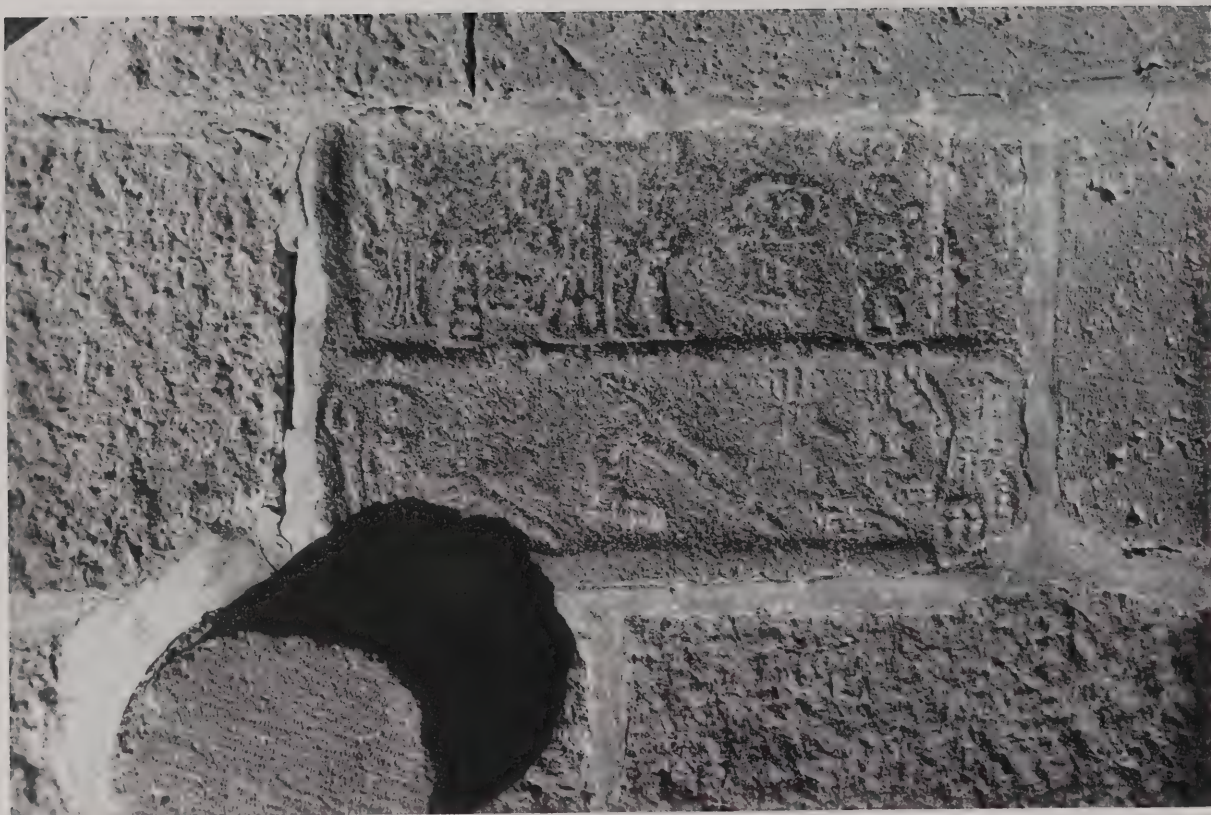
PLATES



1. ALACAHÜYÜK. SCALE, 1:10



2. ALEPPO. SCALE, 1:5



2. ALEPPO. SCALE, 1:8



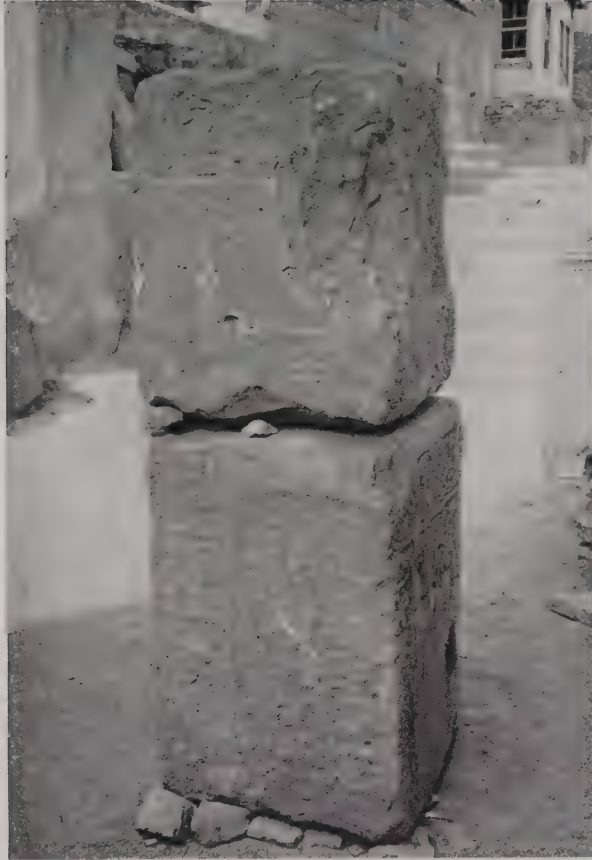
3. ANDAVAL. AFTER TURAEV. SCALE, 1:3



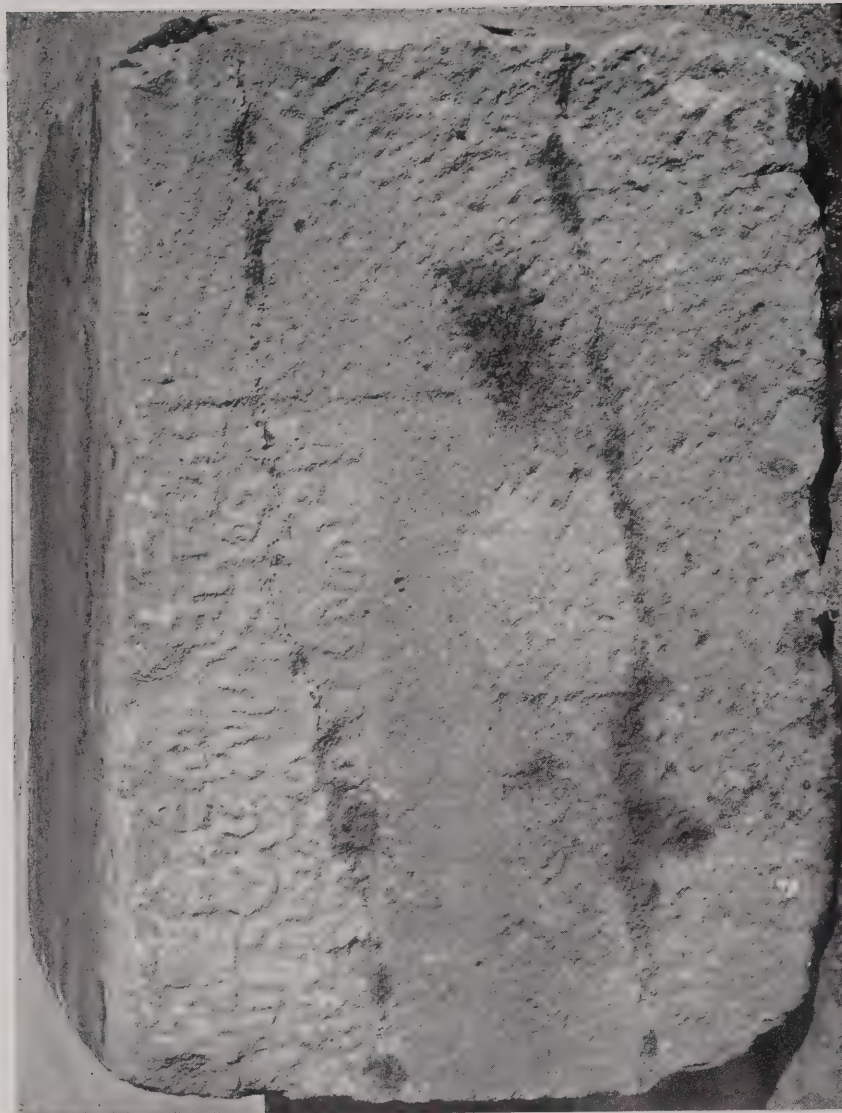
3. ANDAVAL. SCALE, 1:3



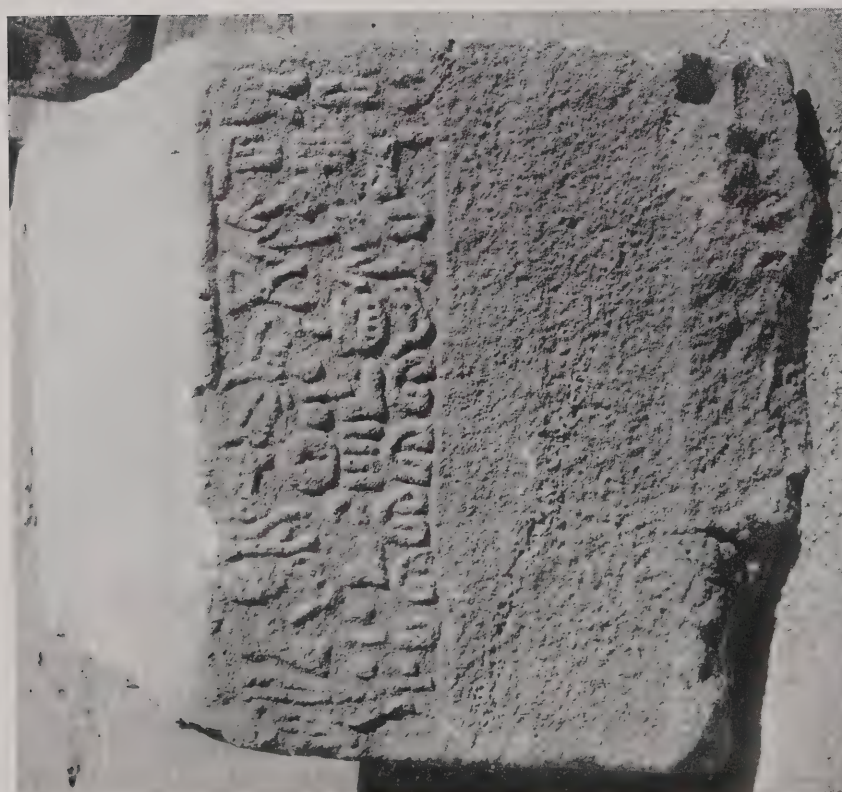
4-7. BOYBEYİPINARI I-IV AS FOUND



4-7. BOYBEYİPINARI I-IV AS EXHIBITED IN THE AUGUSTEUM, ANKARA

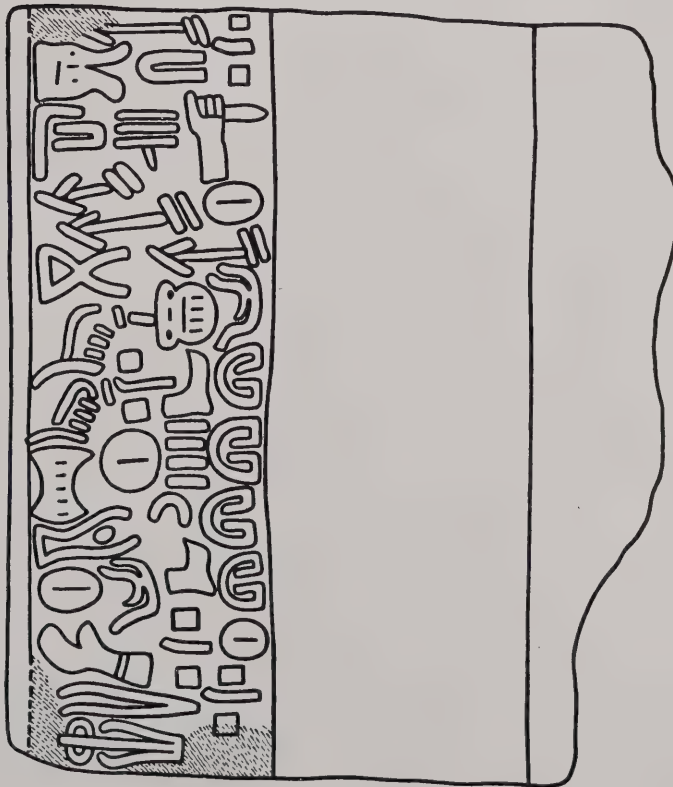


A

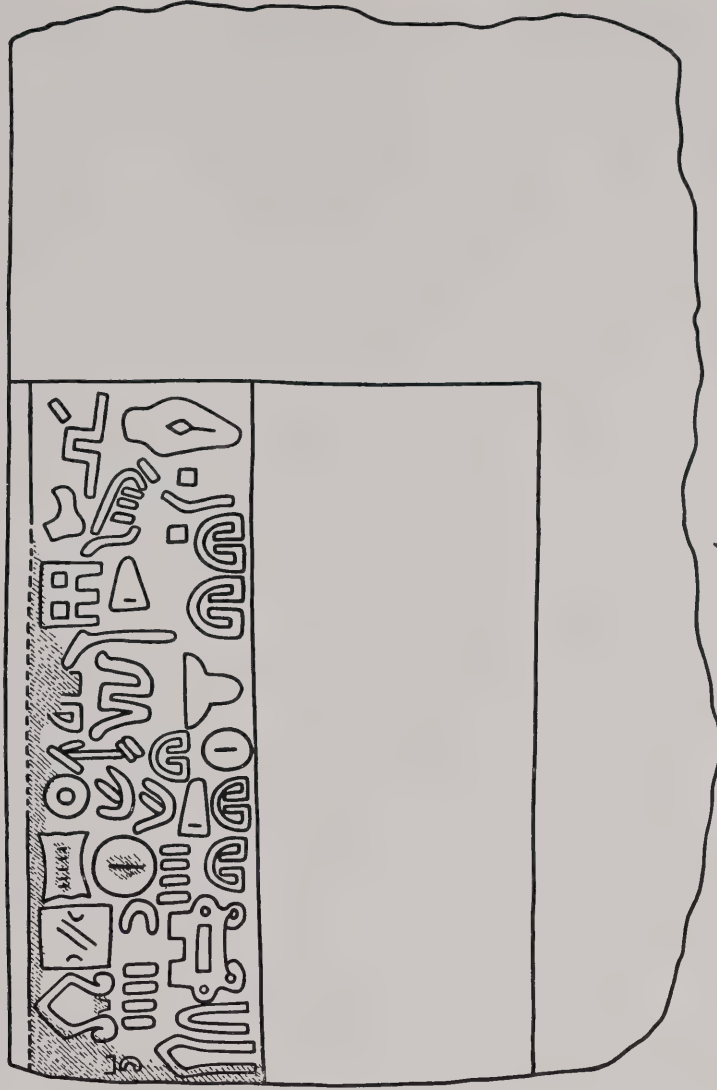


B

4. BOYBEYİPINARI I. SCALE, 1:6



B

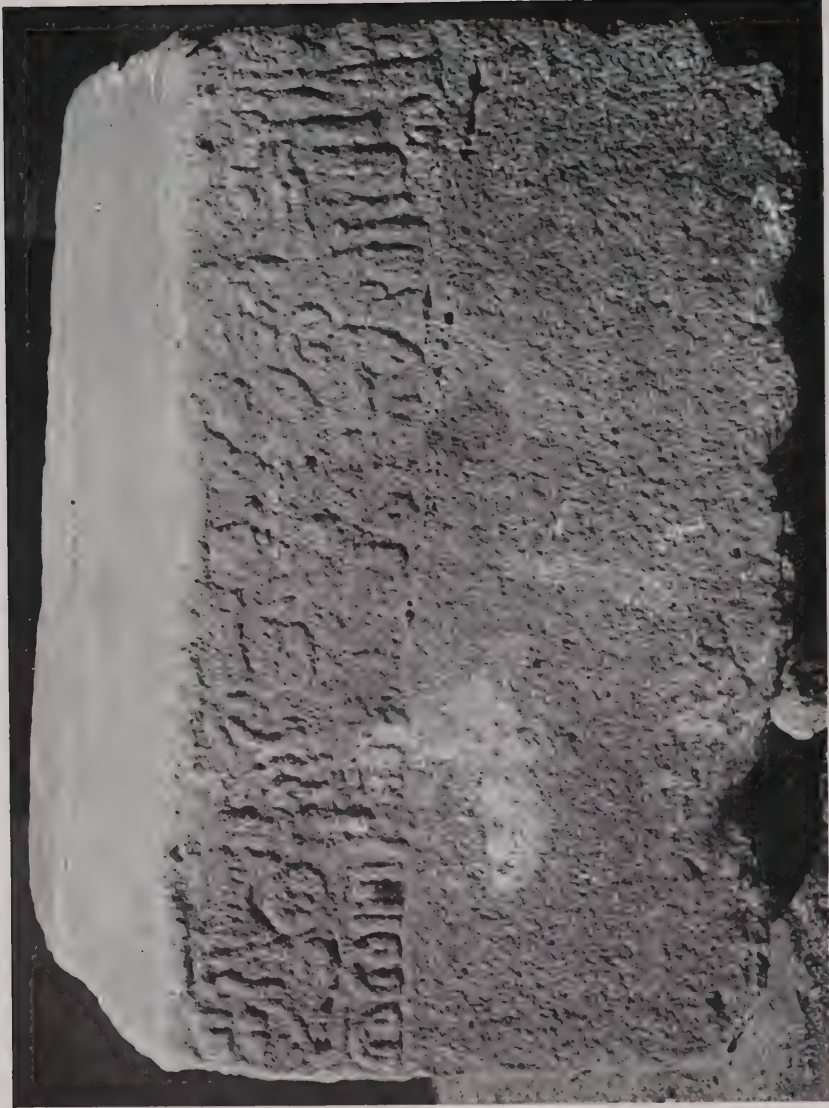


A

4. BOYBEYIPINARI I. SCALE, 1:6

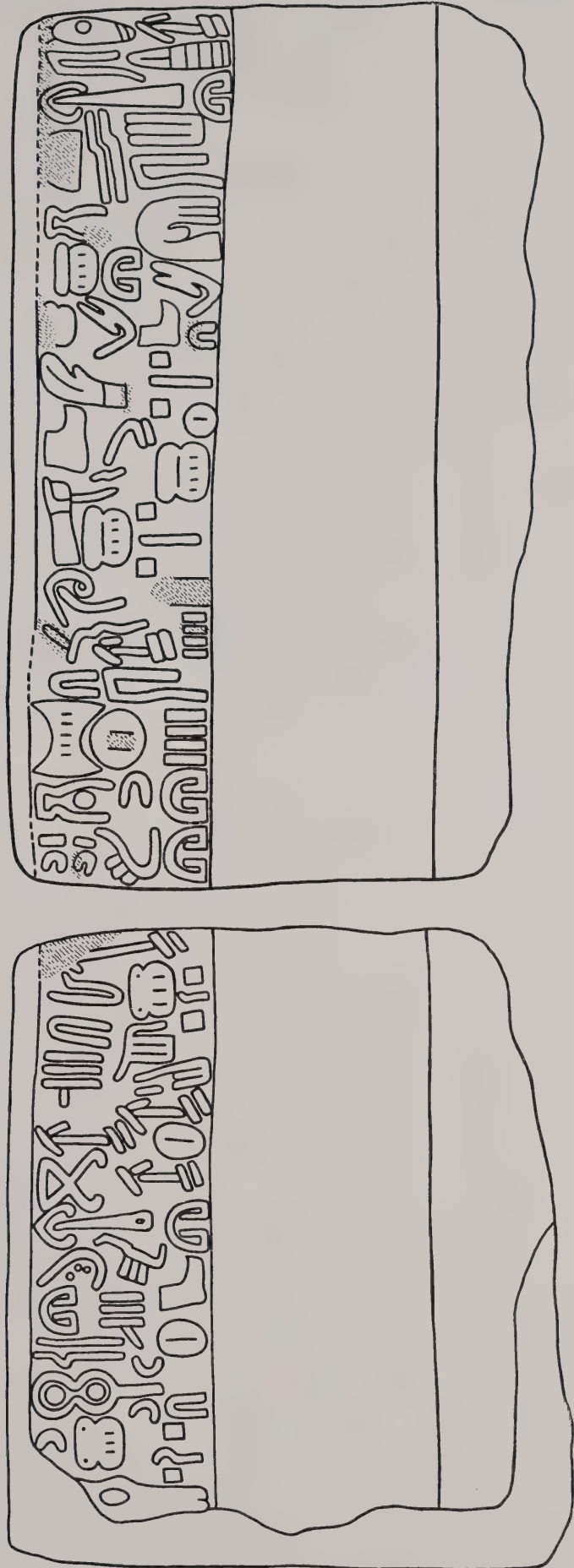


D



C

4. BOYBEYIPINARI I. SCALE, 1:6



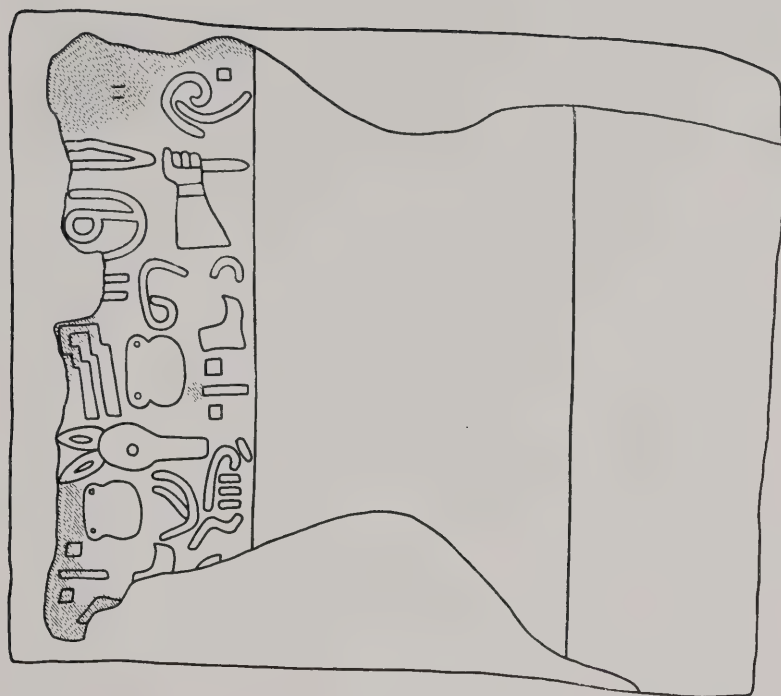
C

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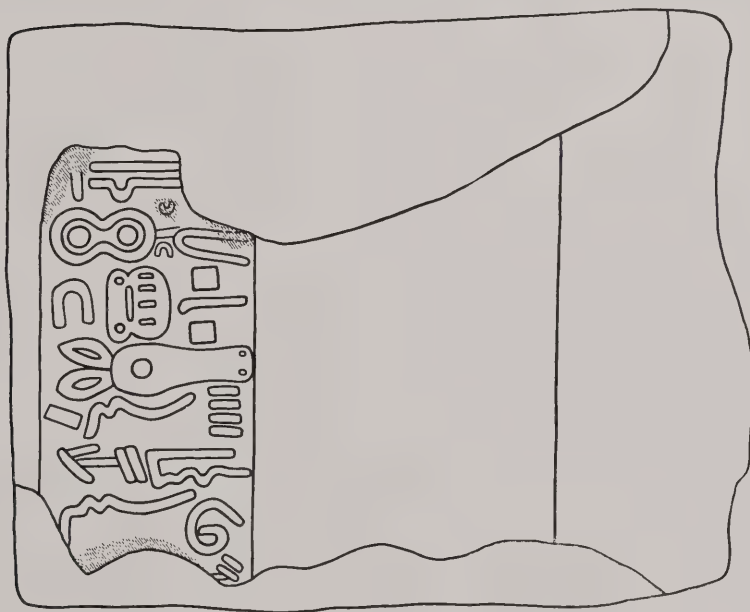
4. BOYBEYIPINARI I. SCALE, 1:6



5. BOYBEYIPINARI II. SCALE, 1:6

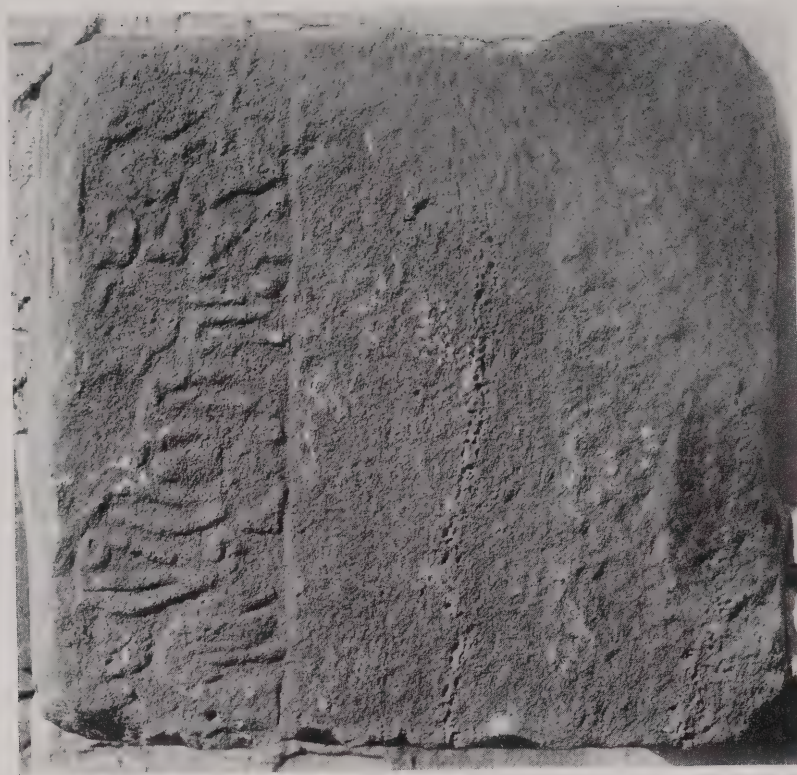


A



B

5. ROYBEYIPINARI II. SCALE, 1:6



C

5. BOYBEYİNARI II. SCALE, 1:6

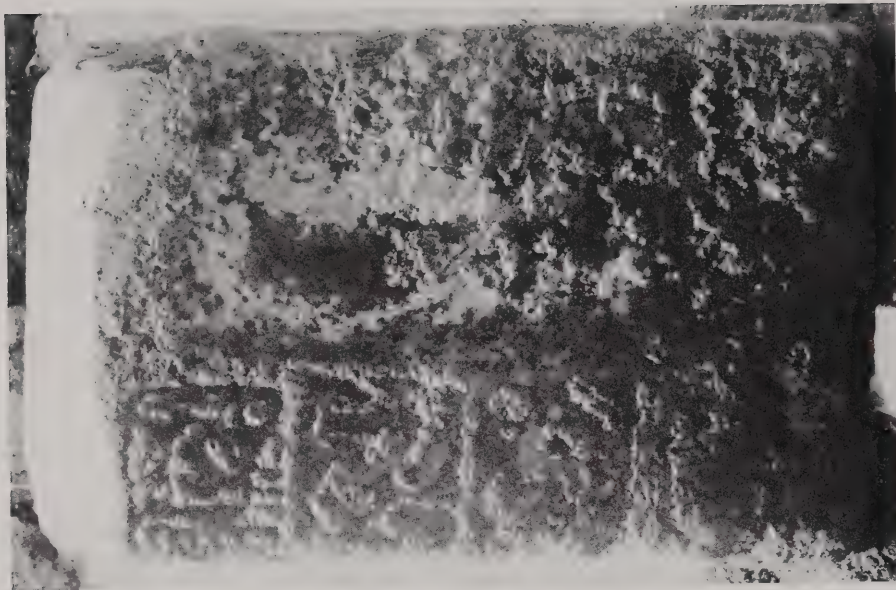
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UNINSCRIBED



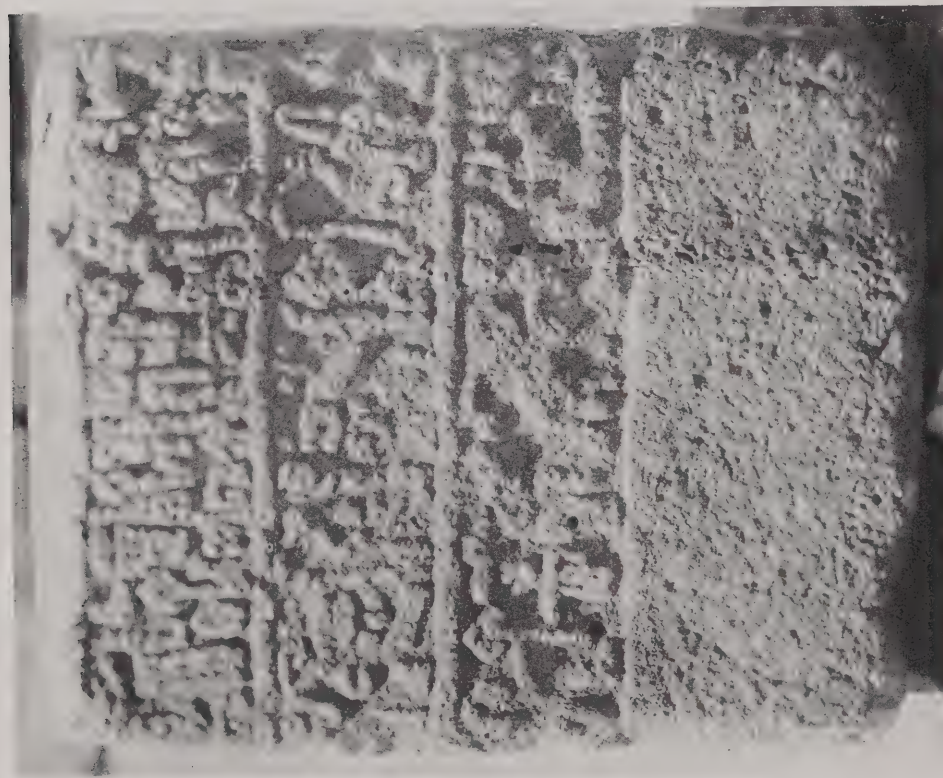
C

D

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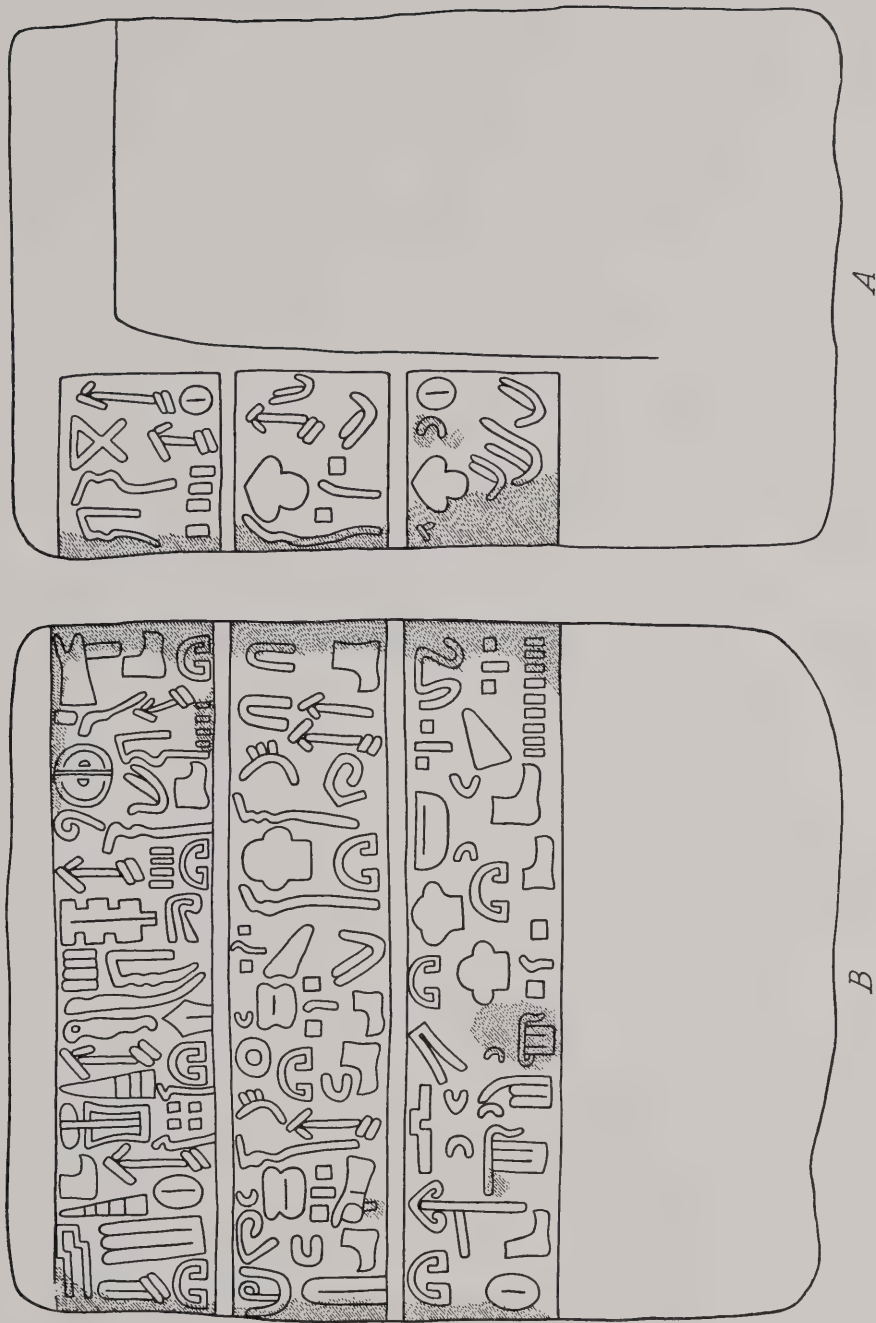


A



B

6. BOYBEYİNARI III. SCALE, 1:6



6. BOYBEYIPINARI III. SCALE, 1:6



C



D

6. BOYBEYIPINARI III. SCALE, 1:6



6. BOYBEYIPINARI III. SCALE, 1:6

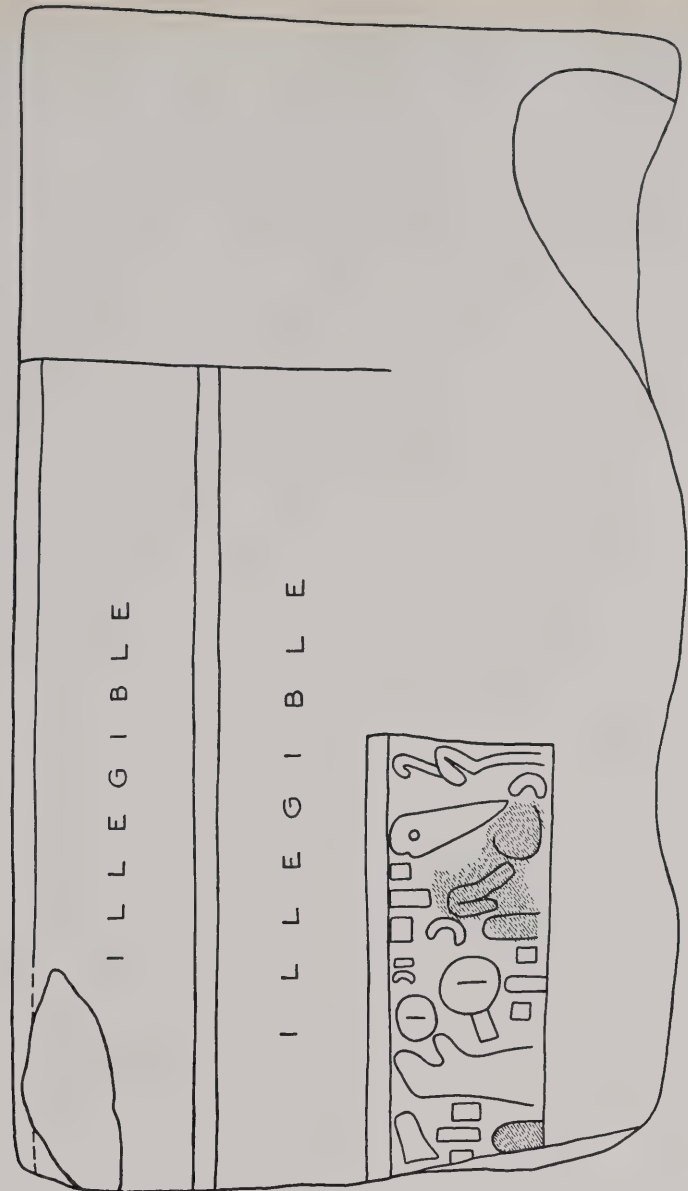


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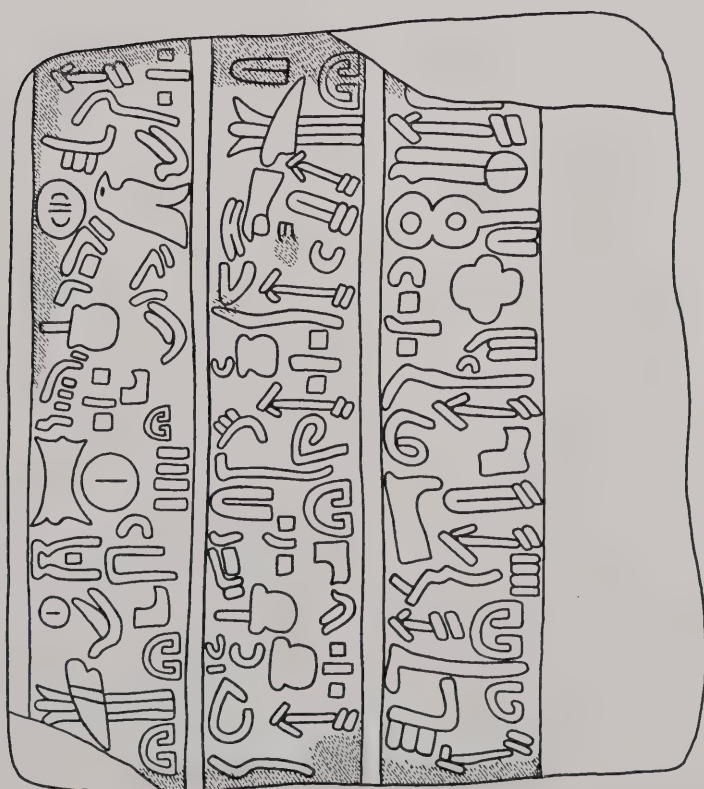


B

7. BOYBEYIPINARI IV. SCALE, 1:6

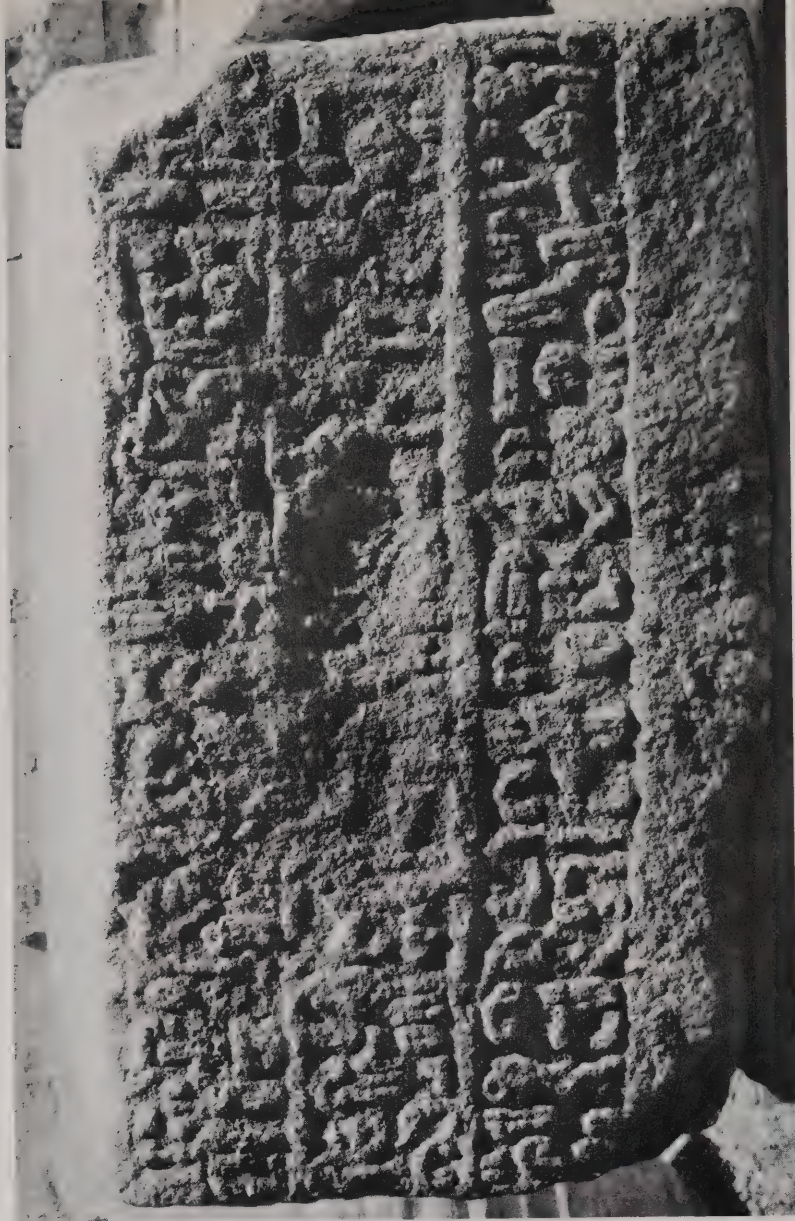


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7. BOYBEYİPINARI IV. SCALE, 1:6



C

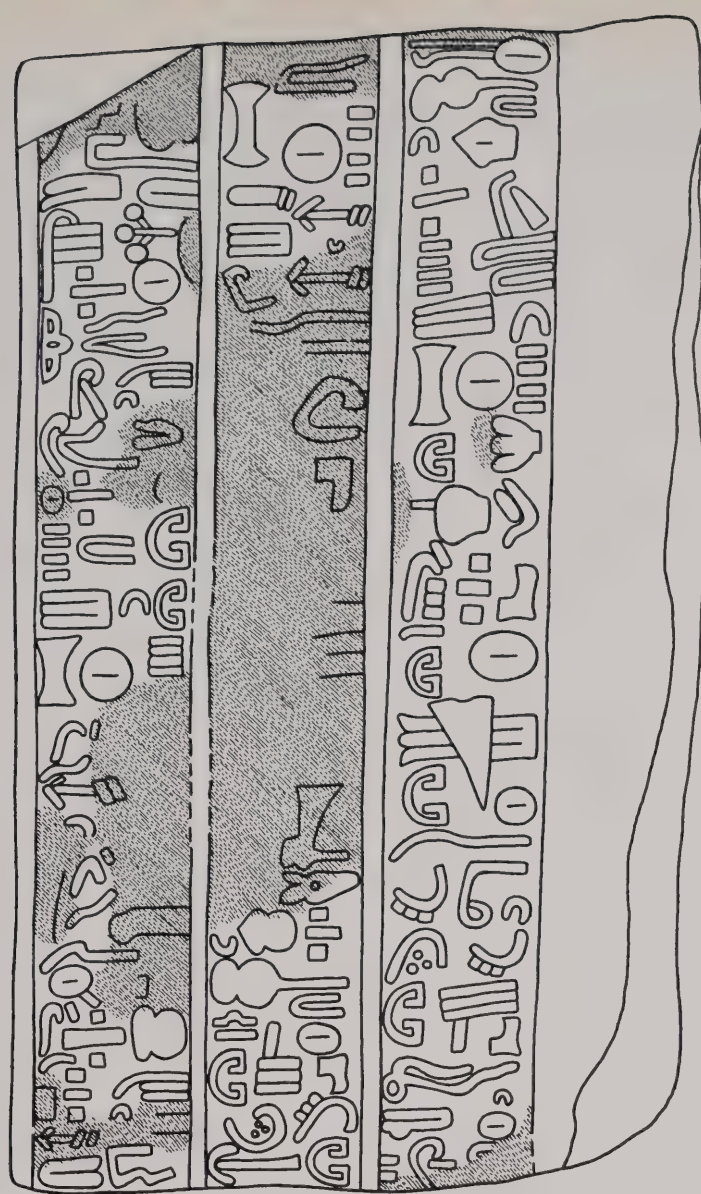


D

7. BOYBEYİNARI IV. SCALE, 1:6

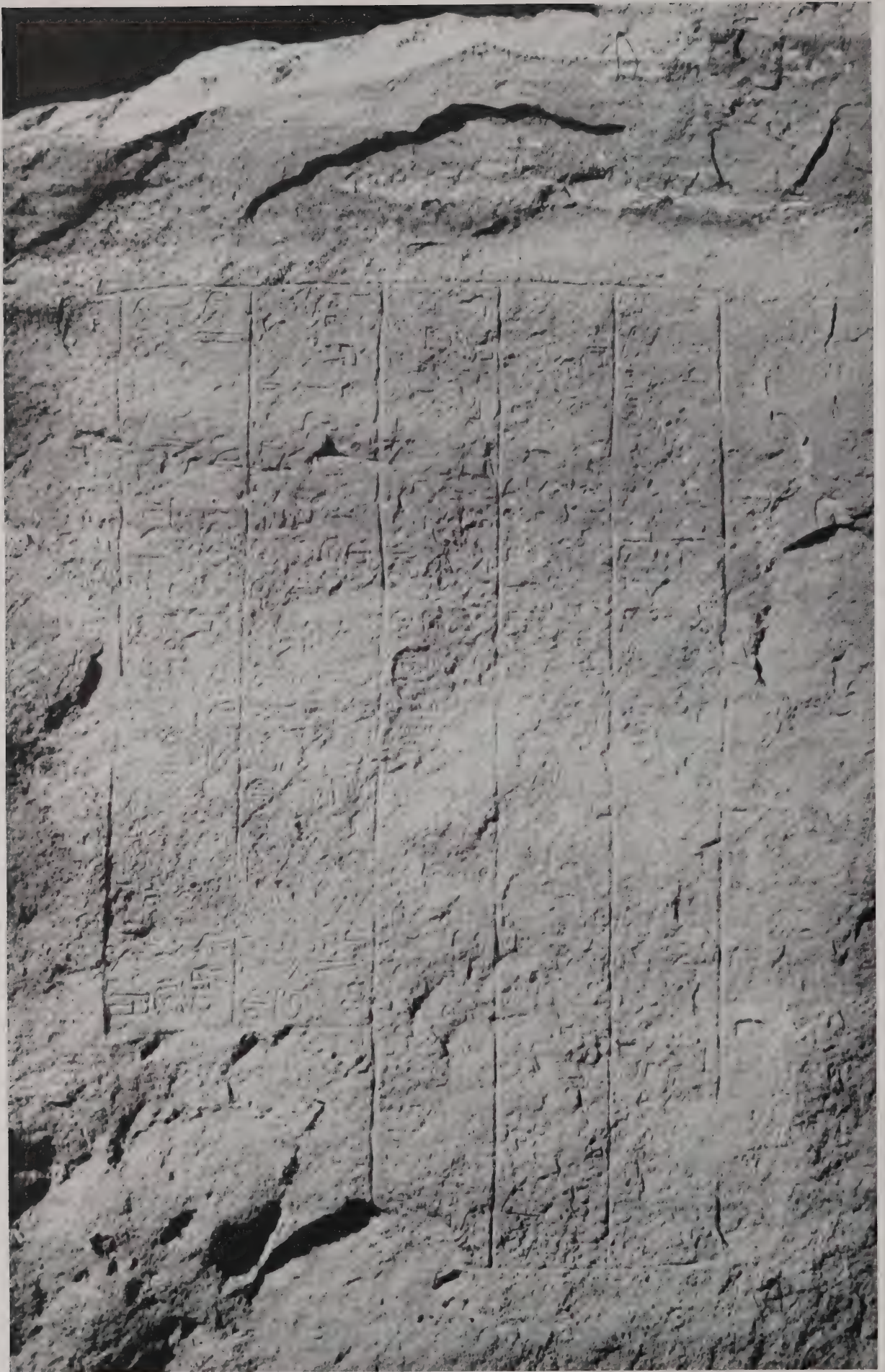


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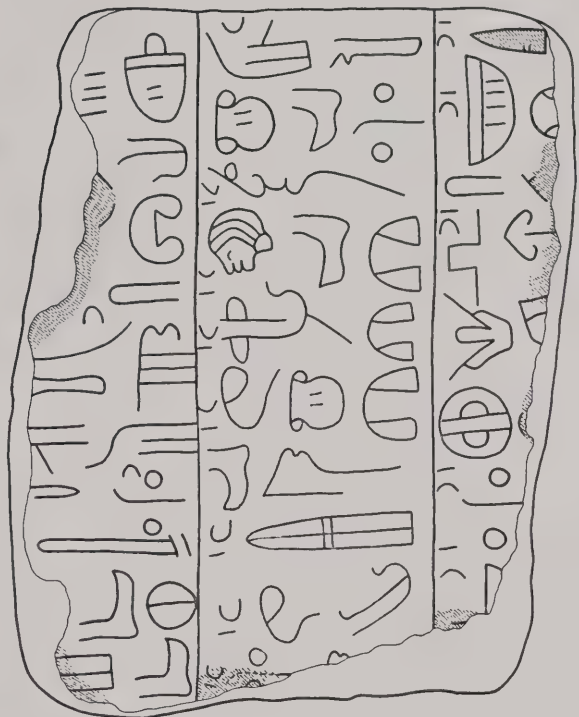
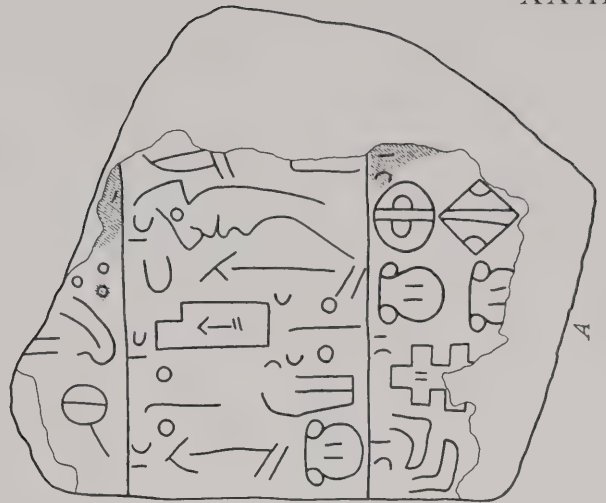


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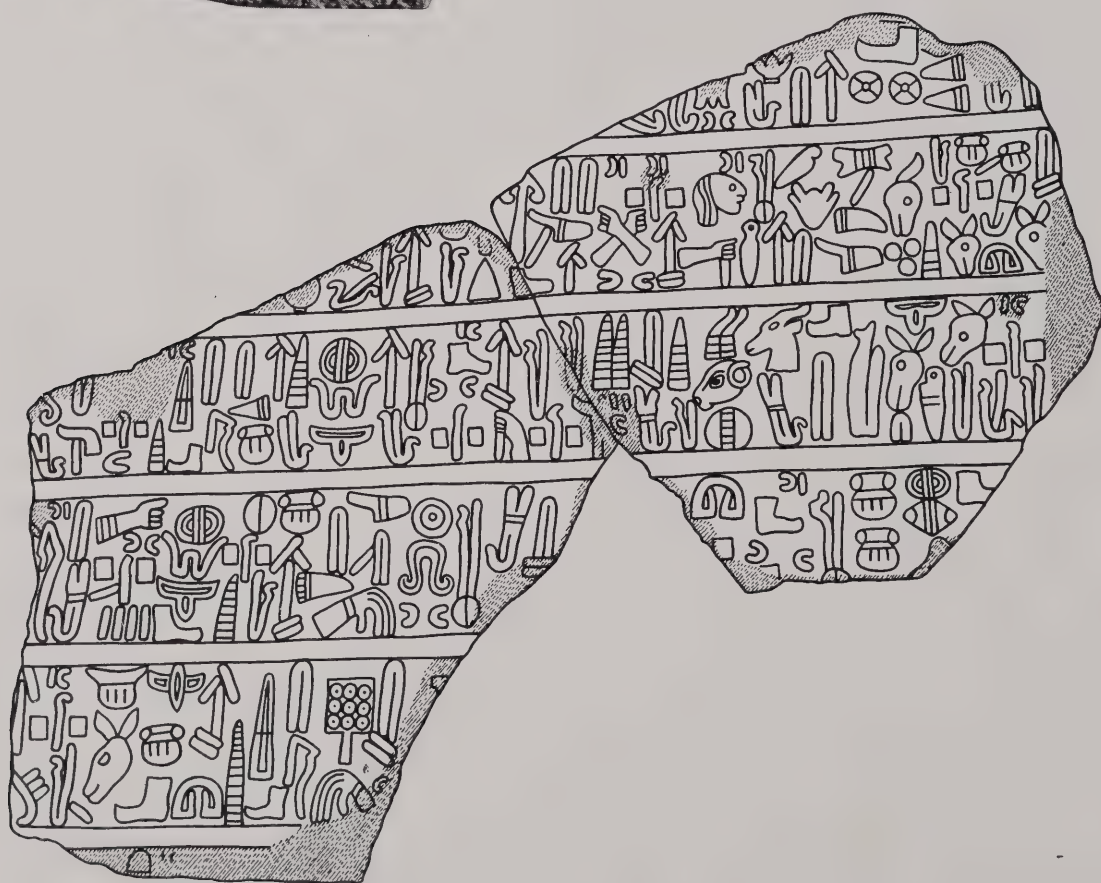
7. BOYBEYİPINARI IV. SCALE, 1:6



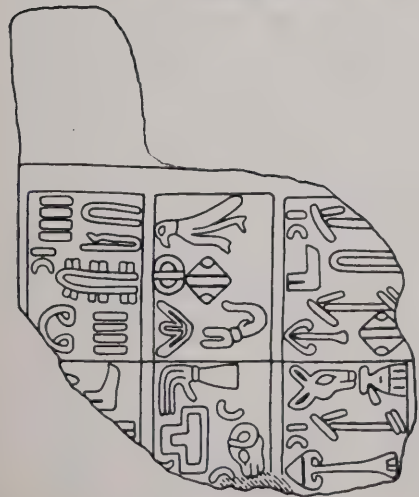
8. BULGARMADEN. SCALE, 1:10



9. CARCHEMISH I. SCALE, 1:5



10. CARCHEMISH II. SCALE, 1:4

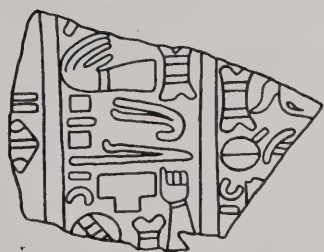


A
B

11. CARCHEMISH III. SCALE, 1:8



12. CARCHEMISH IV. SCALE, ABOUT 1:5



A
B

11. CARCHEMISH III. SCALE, 1:8



13. CARCHEMISH V. SCALE, ABOUT 1:6



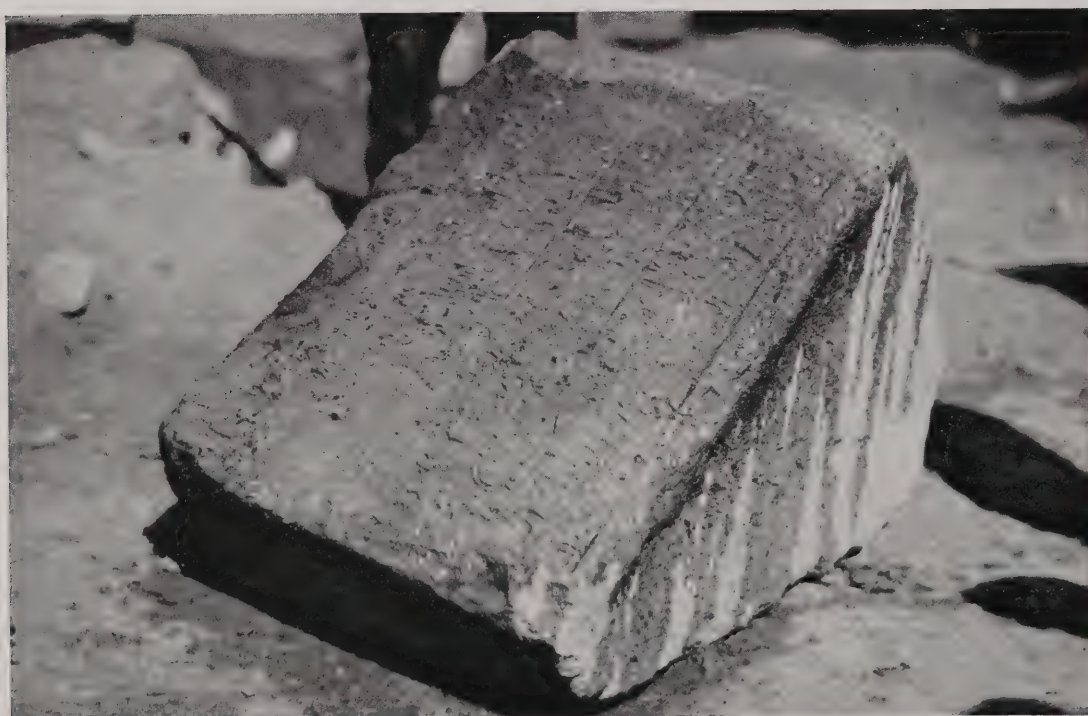
14. CARCHEMISH VI. SCALE, ABOUT 1:6



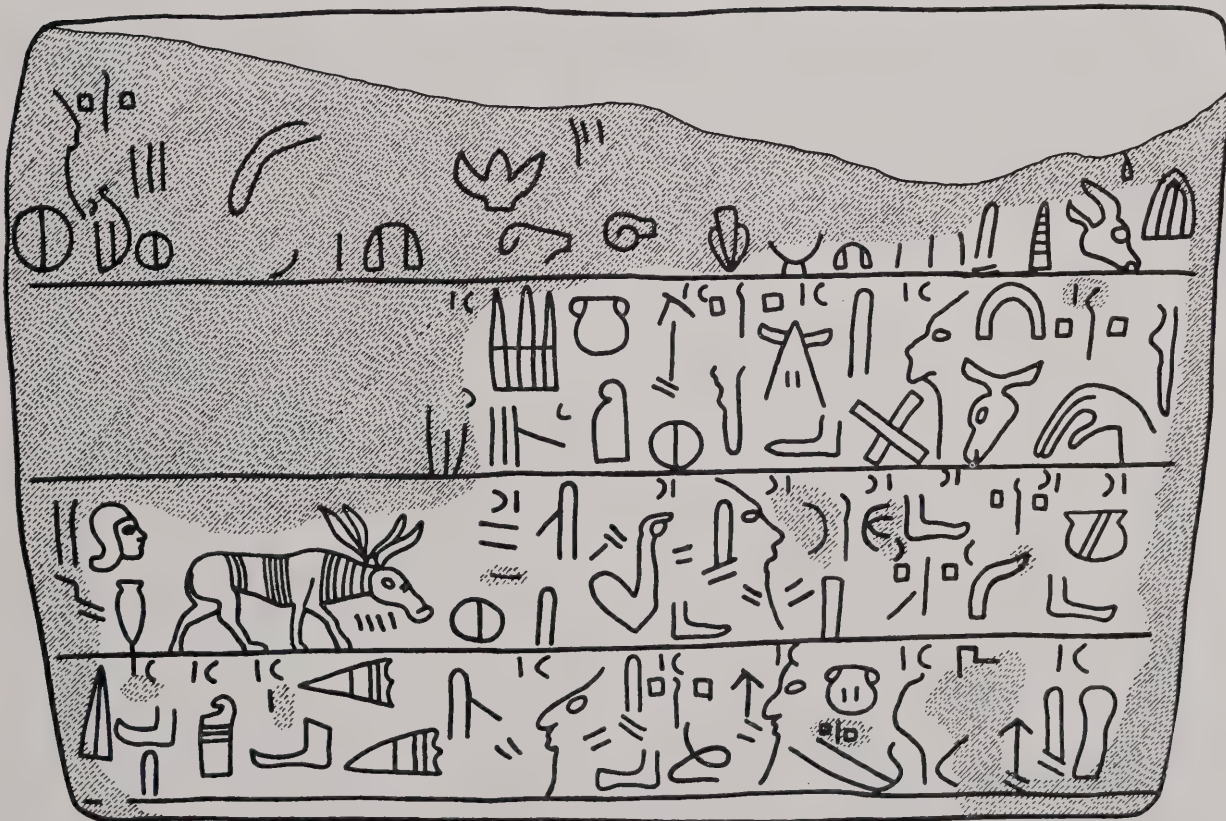
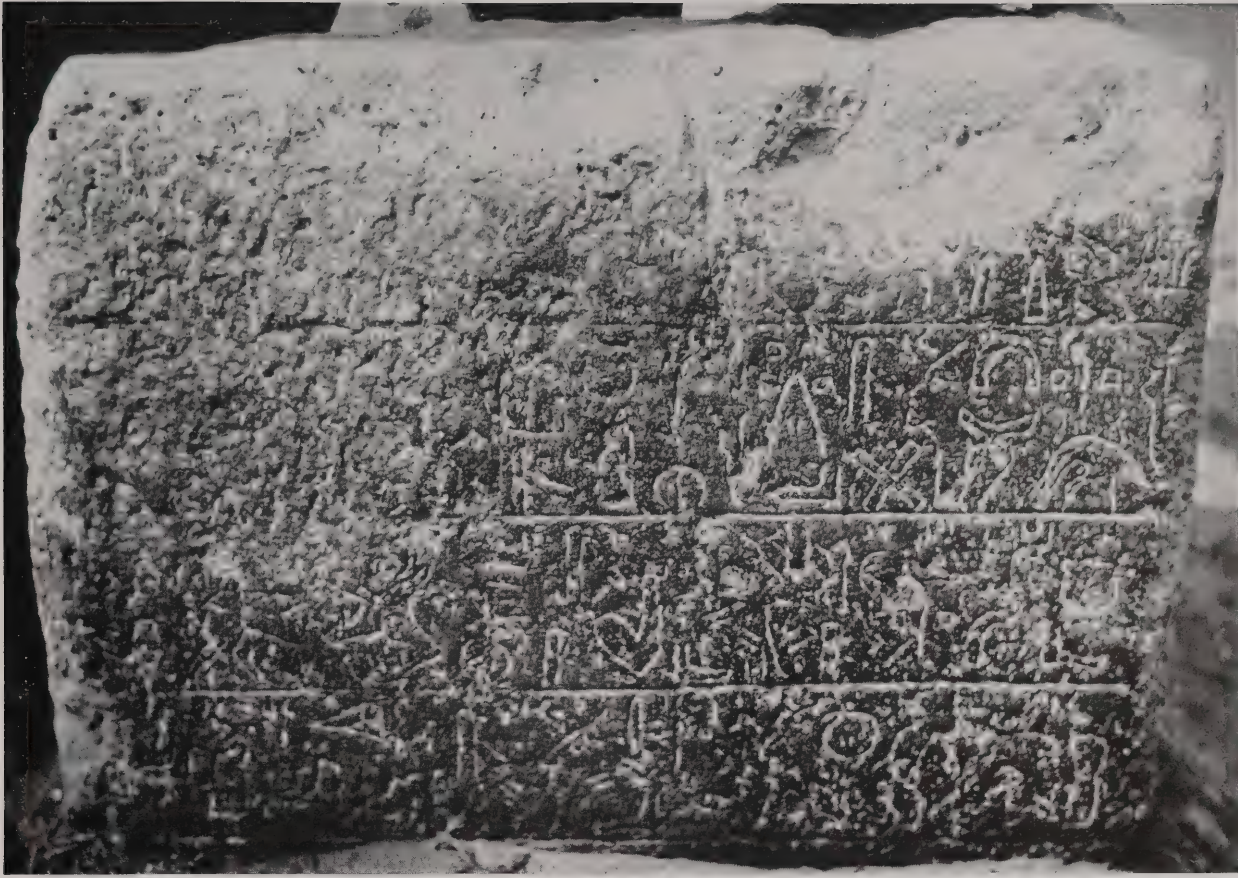
MOUND AND VILLAGE OF ÇALAPVERDİ



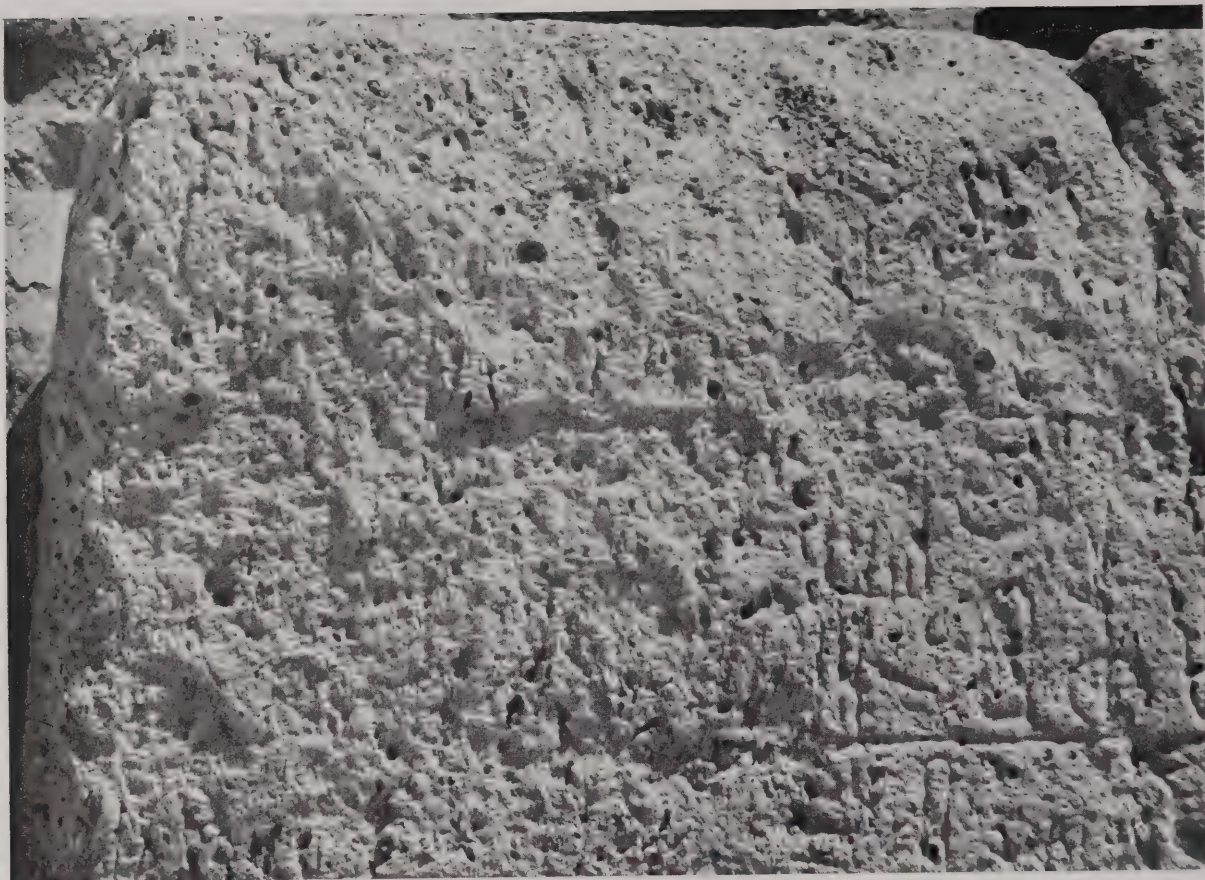
ALLEGED FIND-SPOT OF ÇALAPVERDİ INSCRIPTIONS



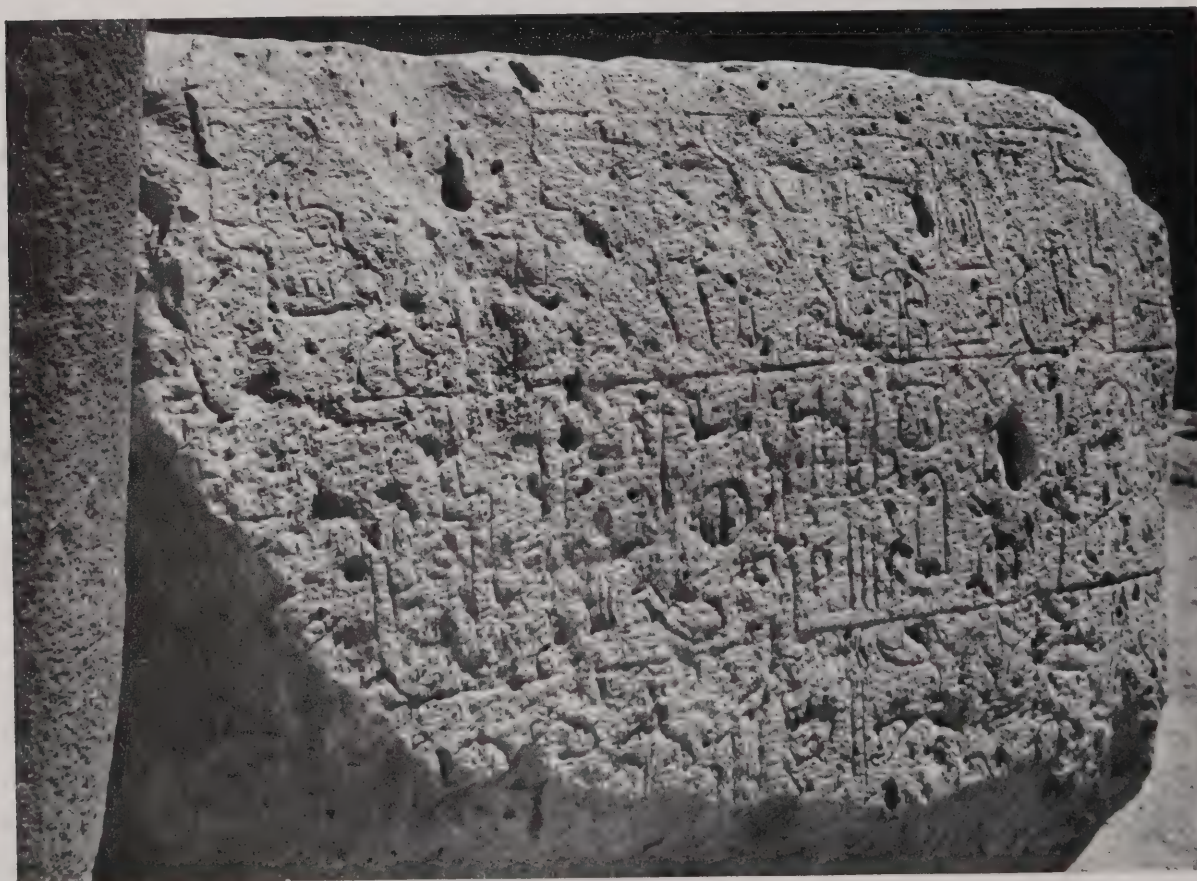
15. ÇALAPVERDİ I



15. ÇALAPVERDİ I. SCALE. 1:6



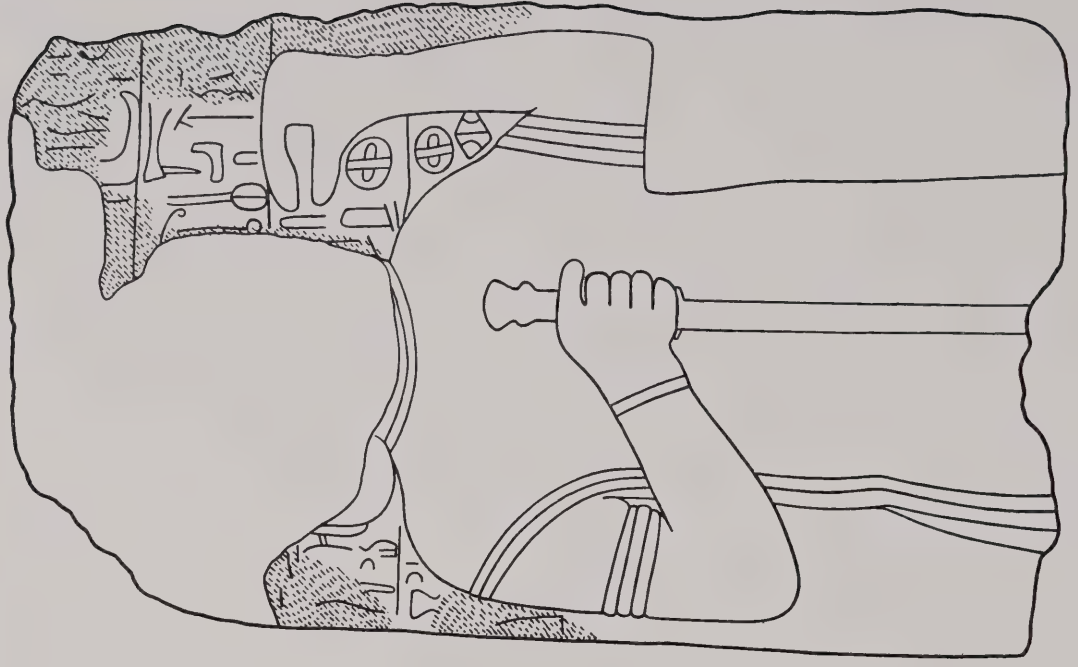
15. ÇALAPVERDİ I. UPPER LEFT CORNER



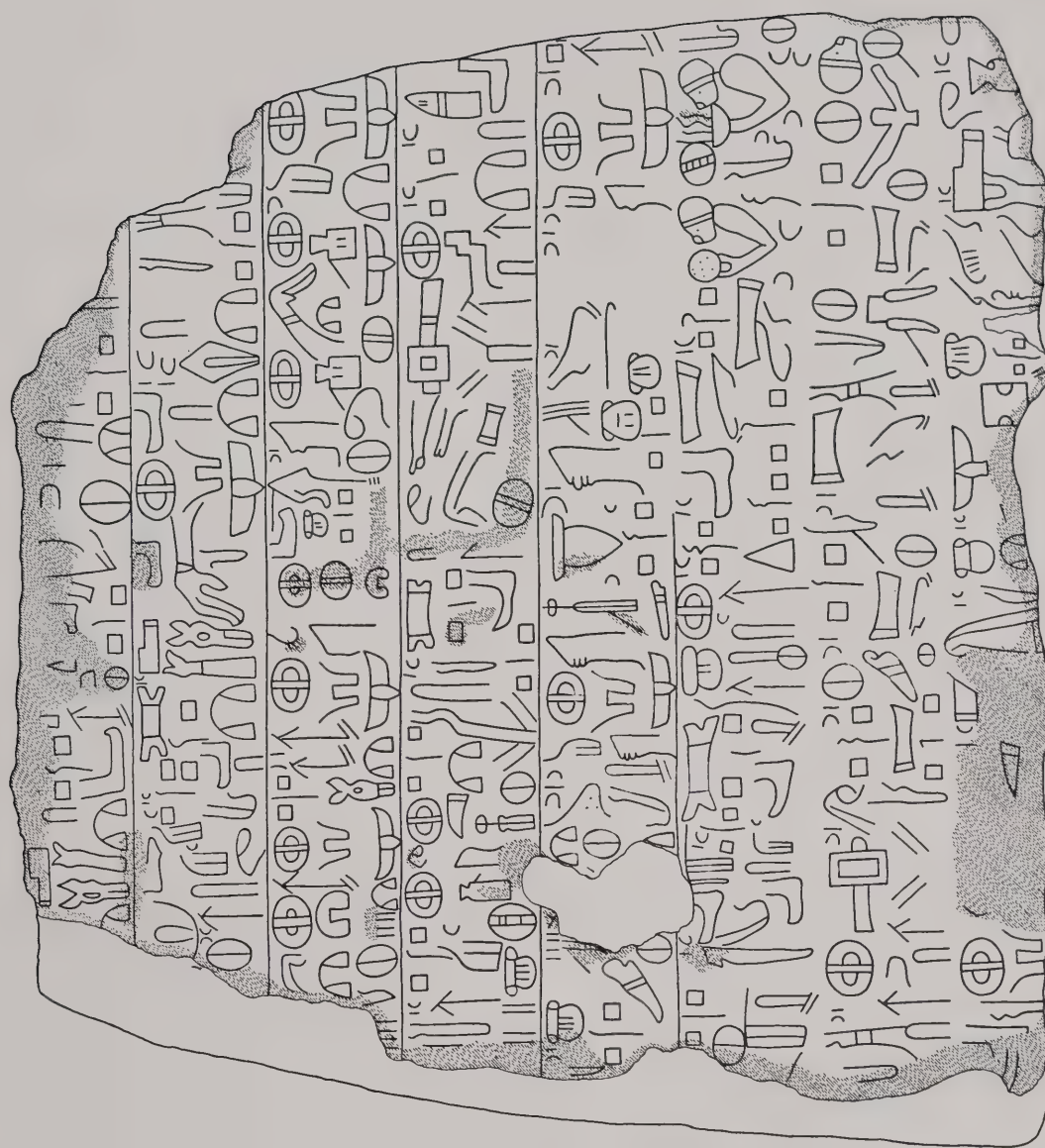
16. ÇALAPVERDİ II. VIEW FROM LEFT SIDE



16. ÇALAPVERDİ II. SCALE, 1:6



17. ÇİFTLİK. OBERSE. SCALE, 1:5



17. ÇİFTLİK. REVERSE. SCALE, 1:5



17. ÇİFTLİK. REVERSE. SCALE, 1:5



17. ÇİFTLİK. REVERSE. SCALE, 1:5



D



A



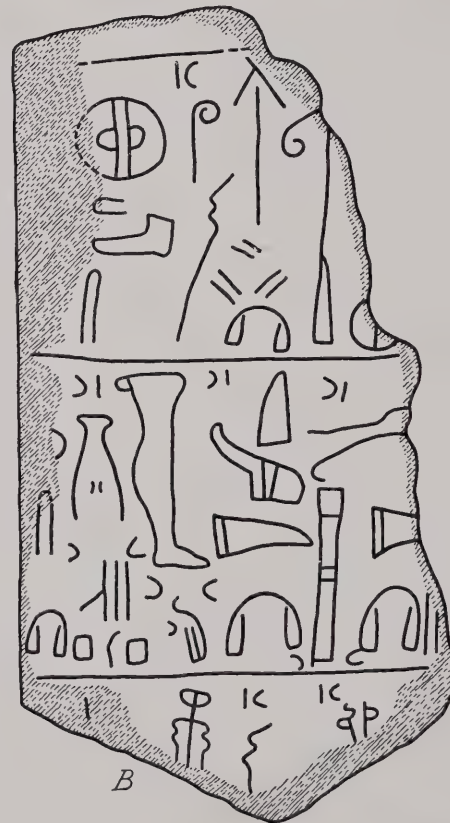
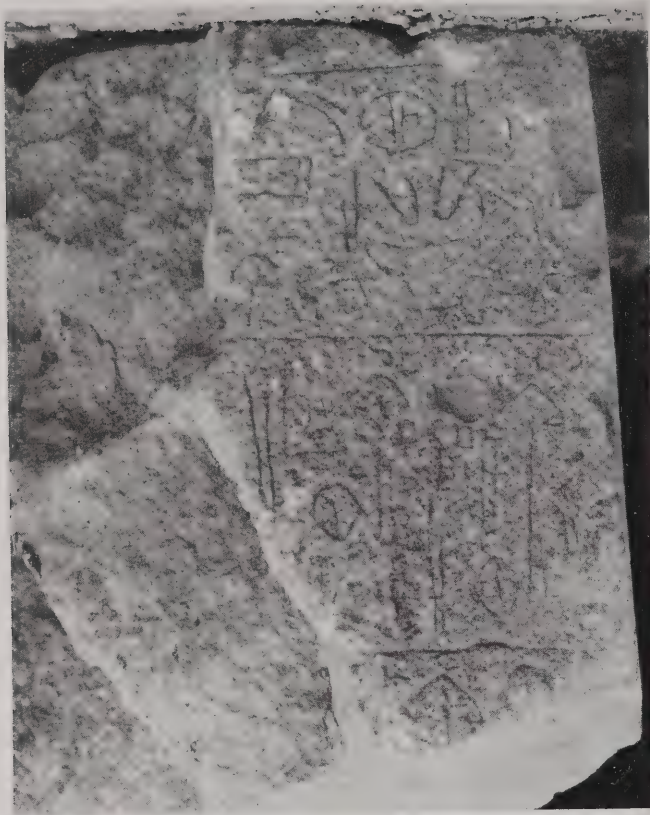
B

18. DARENDE. SCALE, 1:5

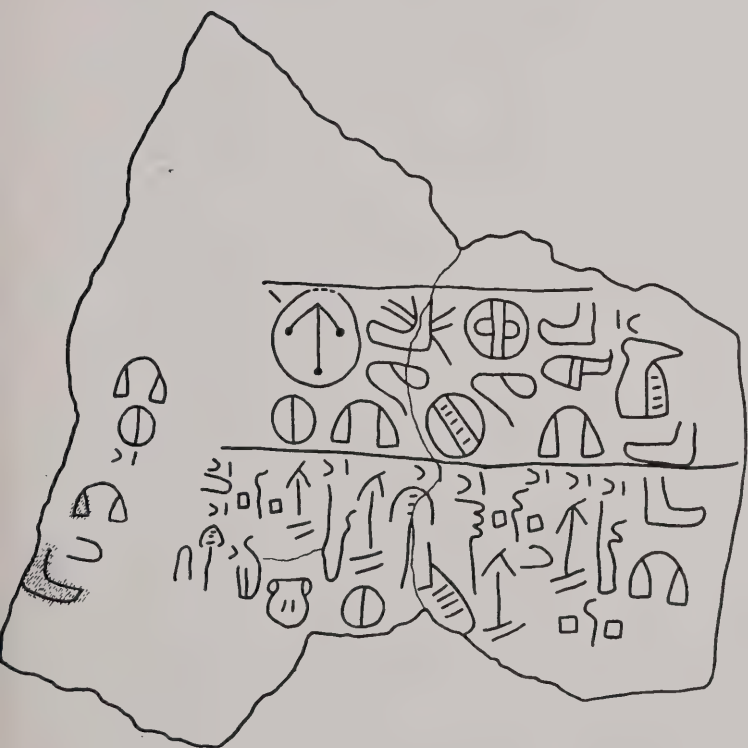
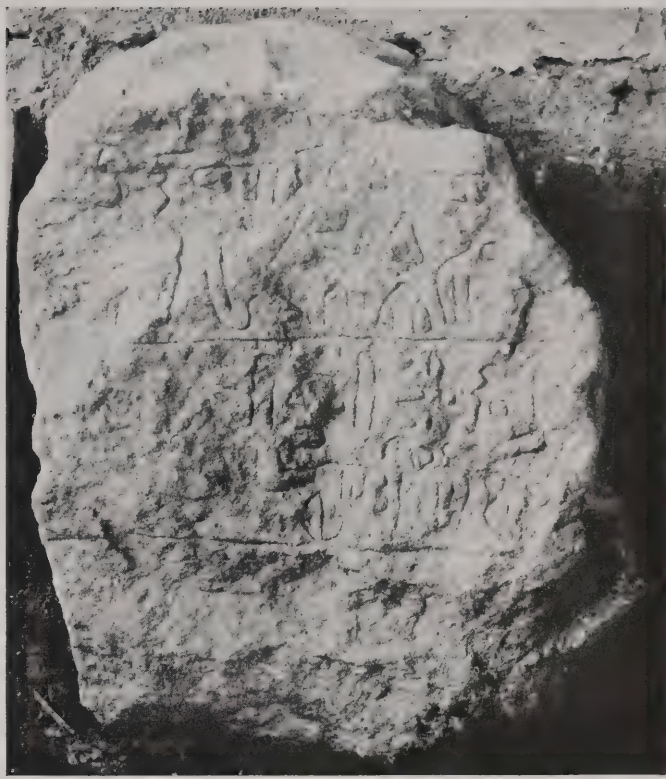
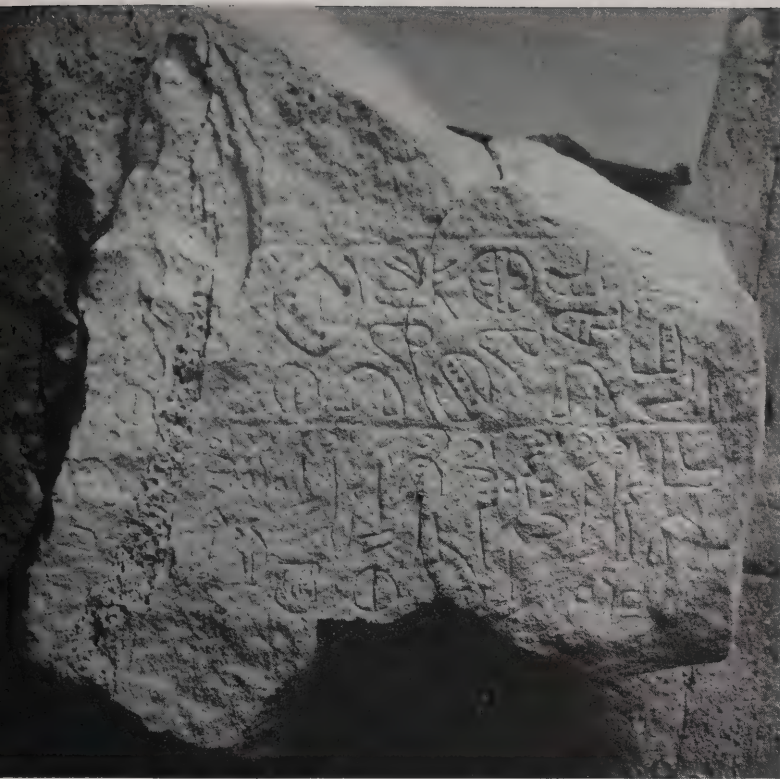


C

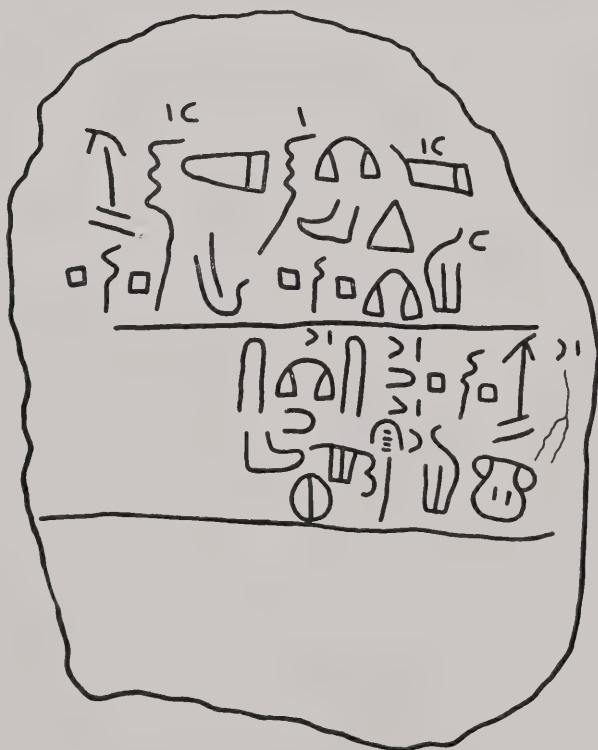
18. DARENDE. SCALE, 1:5



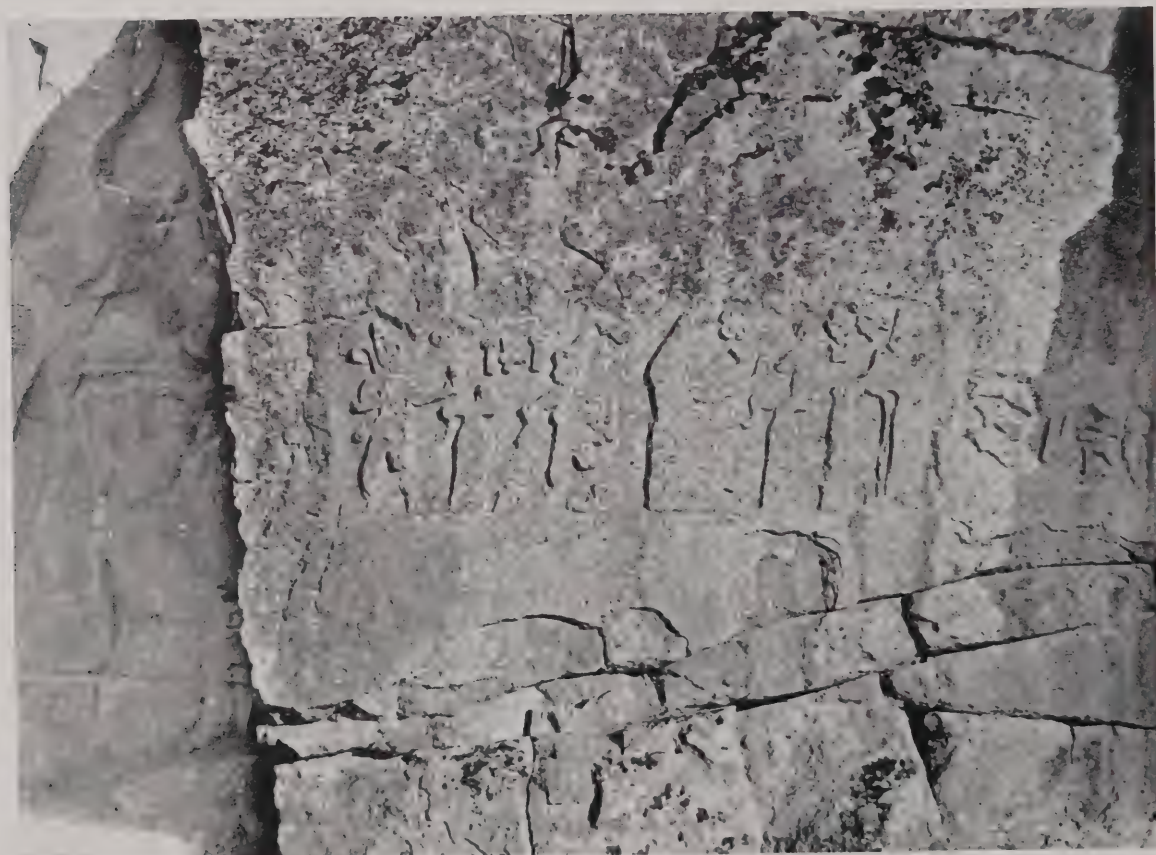
19. EĞRİKÖY. SCALE, 1:4



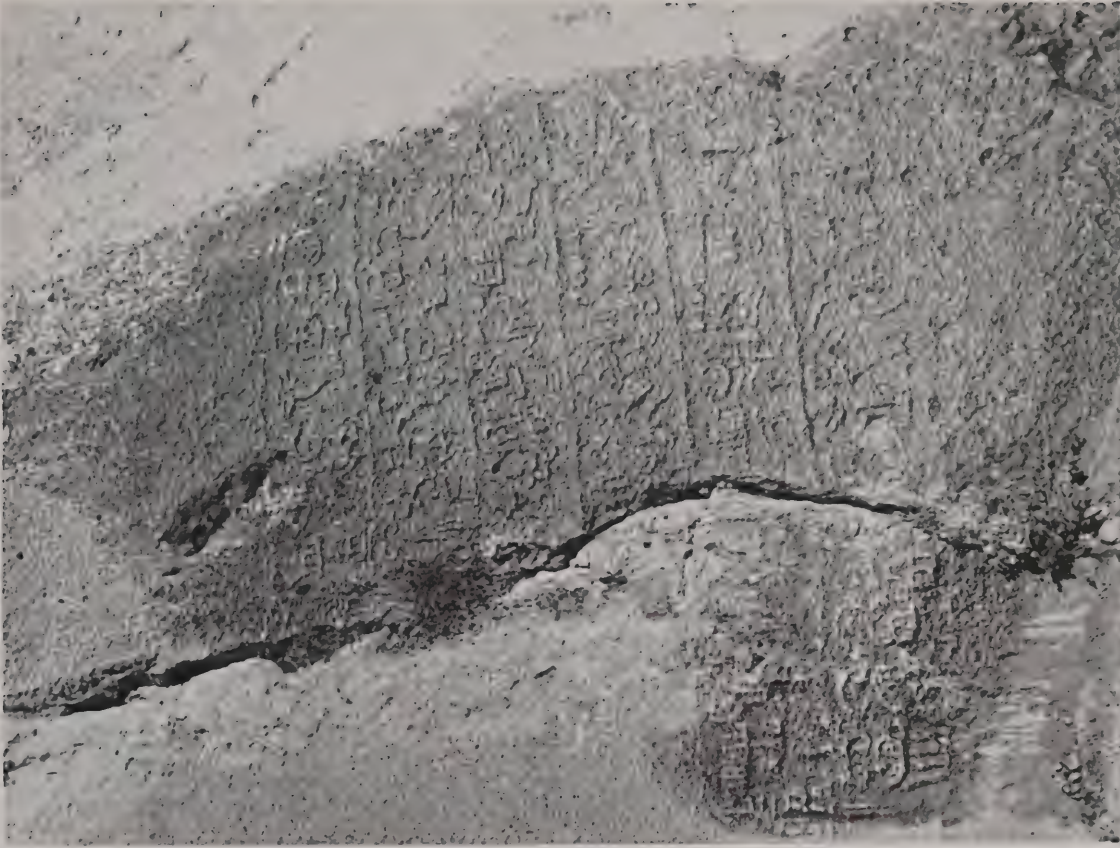
20. ERKILET I. SCALE, 1:8



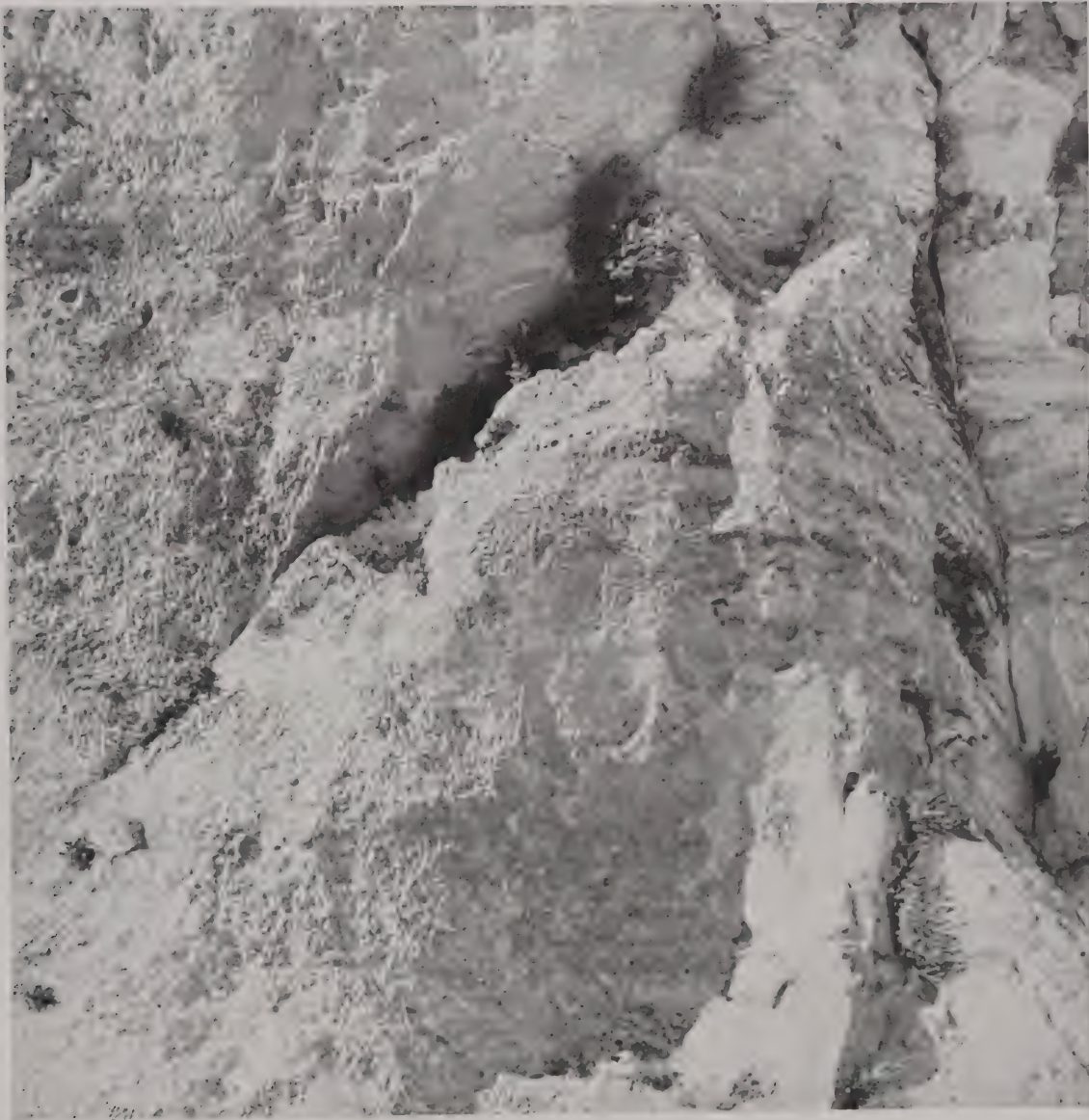
21. ERKILET II. SCALE, 1:8



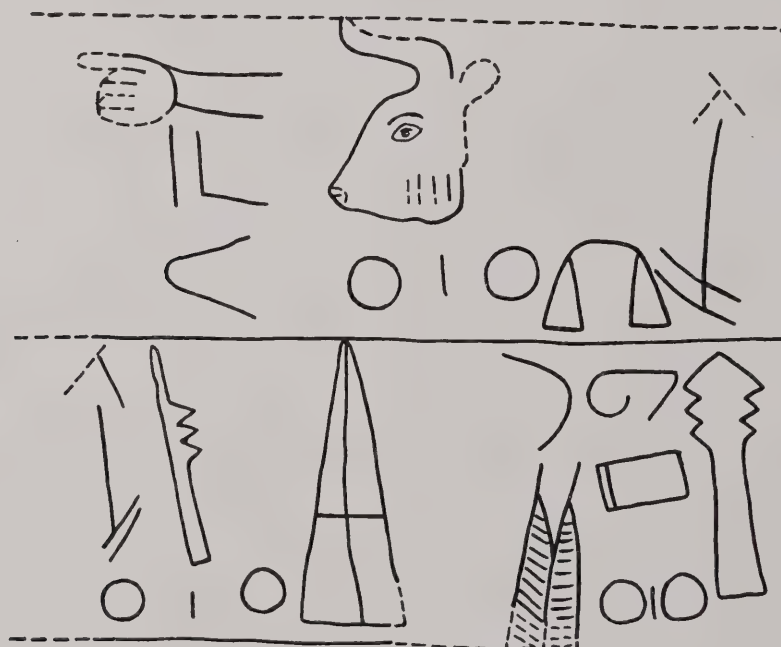
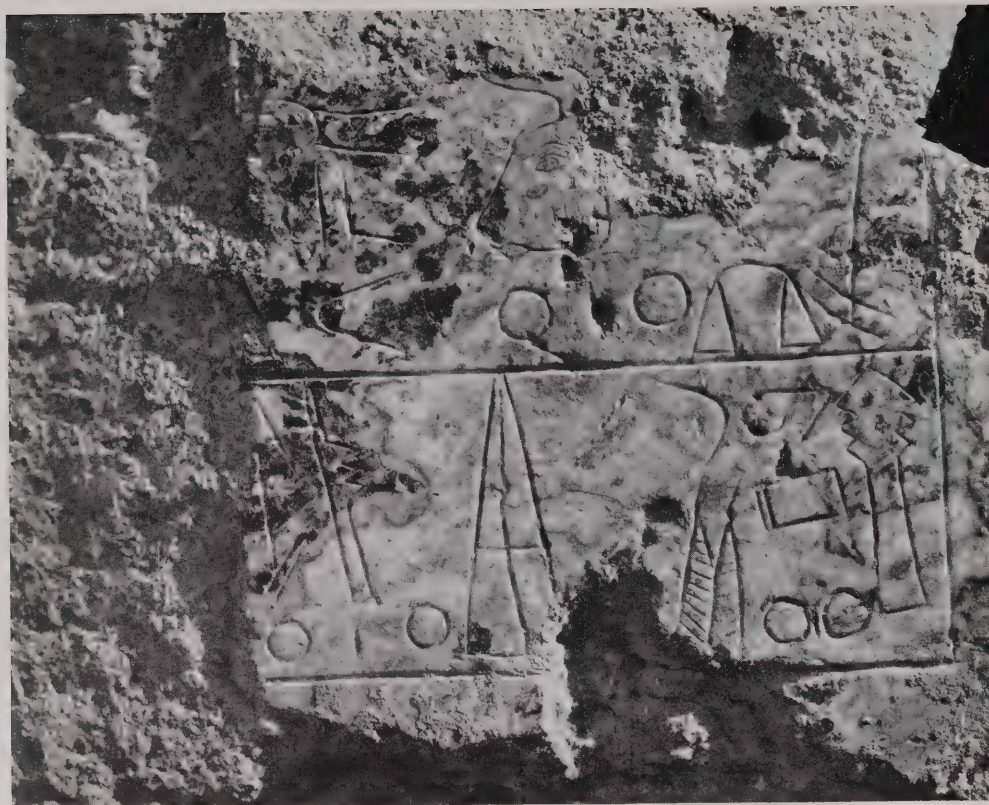
22. FIRAKTIN. SCALE OF DETAIL, ABOUT 1:40



24. GÜRÜN II



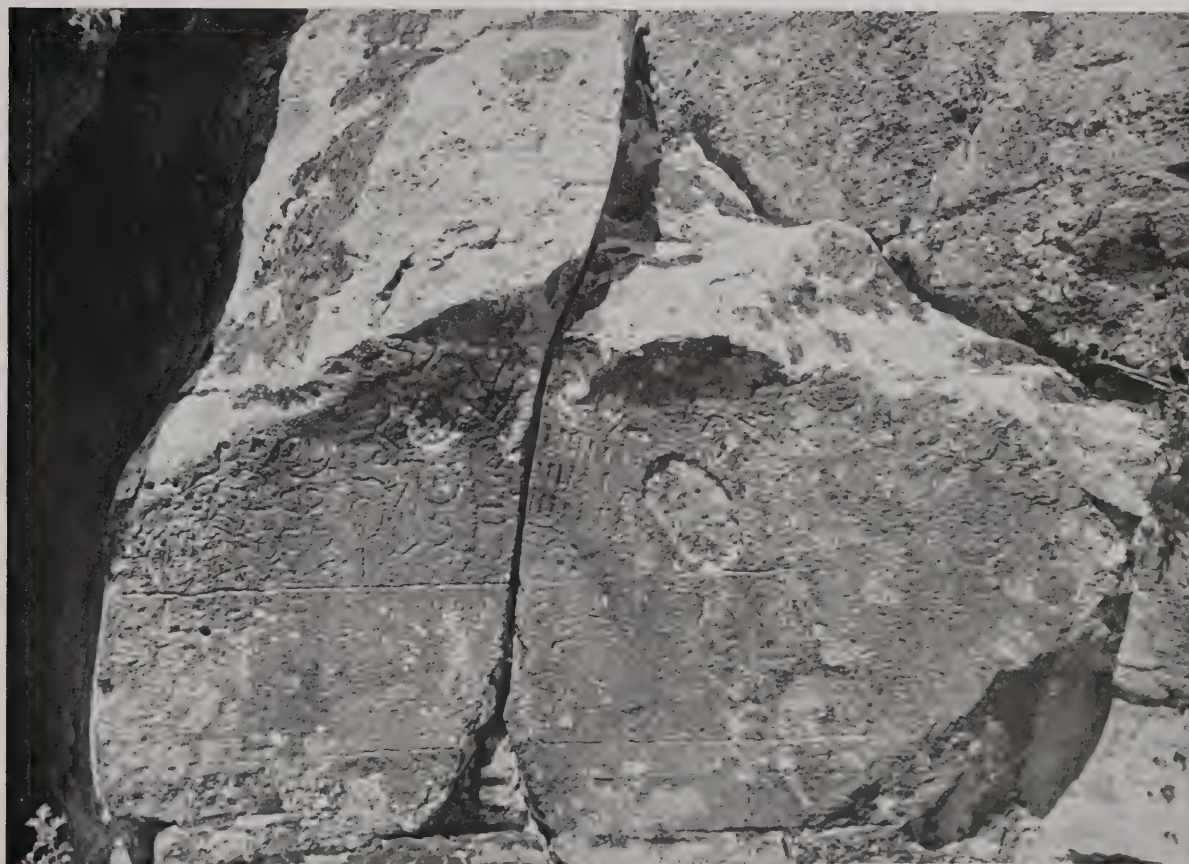
23. GÜRÜN I



25. HINES



TOPTEPESI NEAR HISARCIK



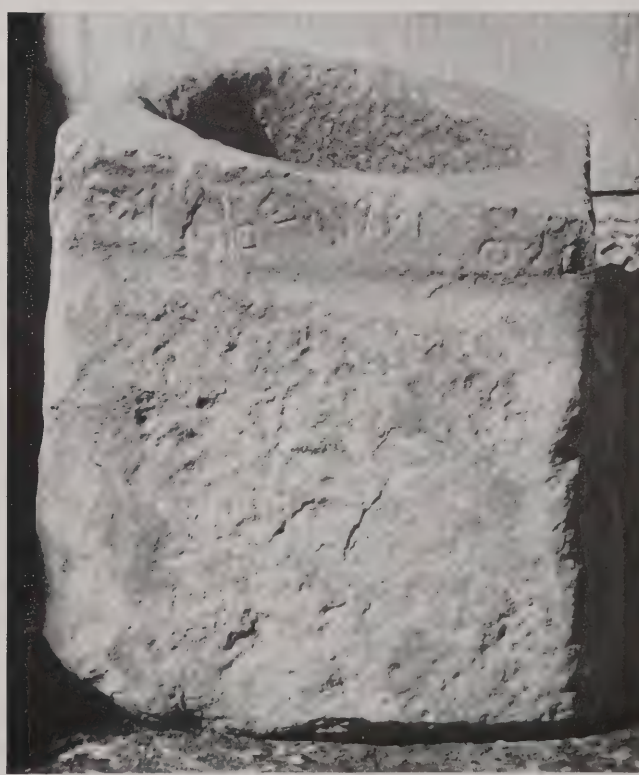
26. HISARCIK INSCRIPTION SEEN AT X IN UPPER VIEW. SCALE, ABOUT 1:10



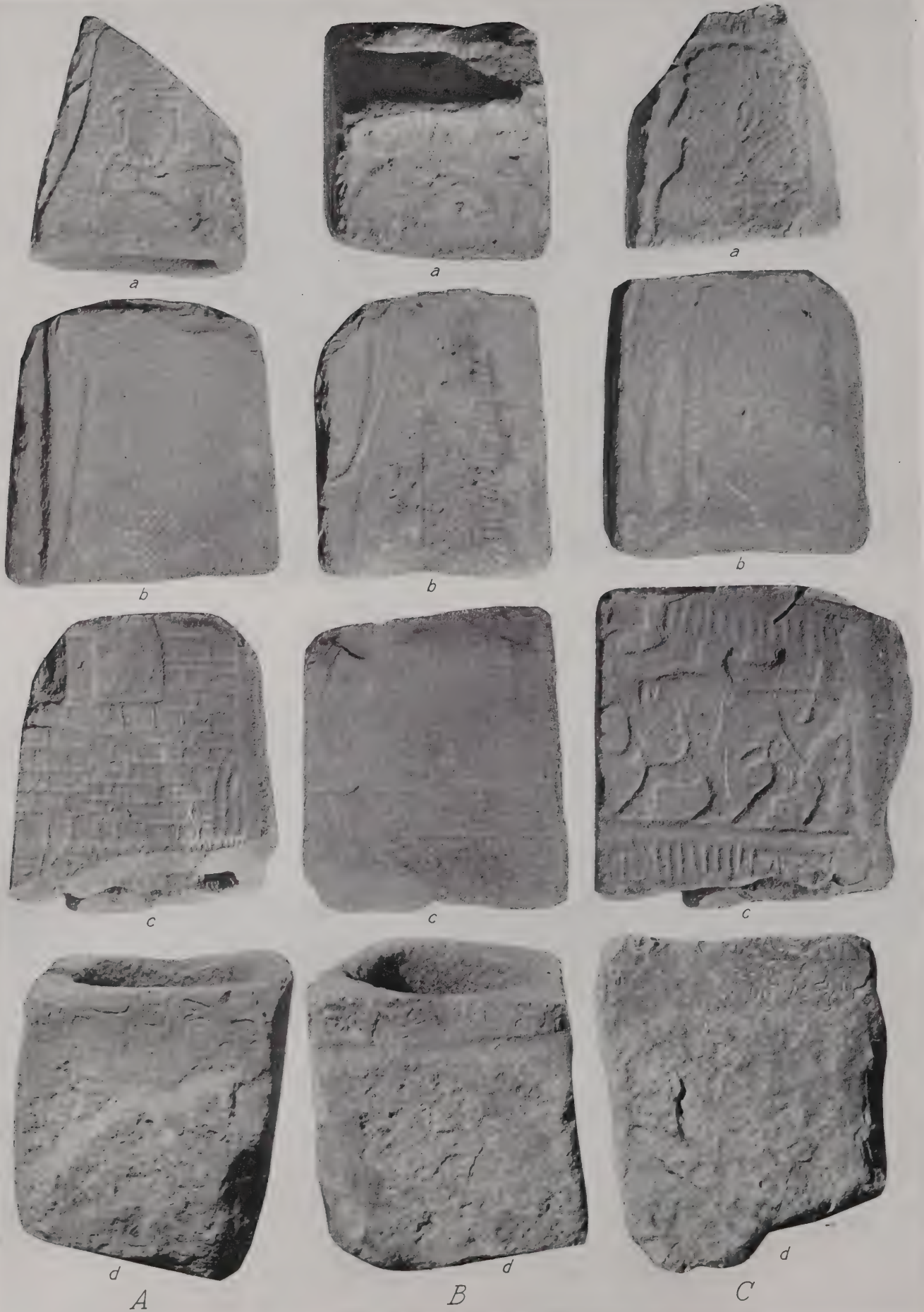
27. İMAMKULU. SCALE, 1:30

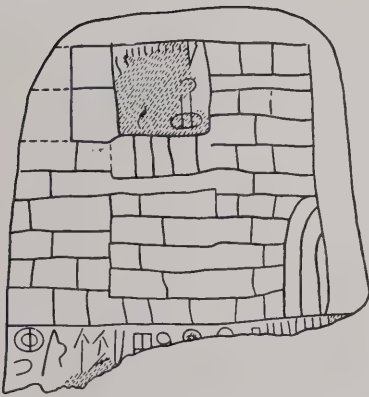


THE VILLAGE OF İSPEKÇÜR



PIECES OF THE İSPEKÇÜR MONUMENT (NO. 28) USED AS MORTARS





c



c

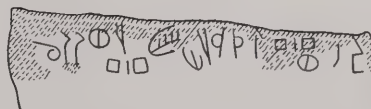


c



d

A



d

B

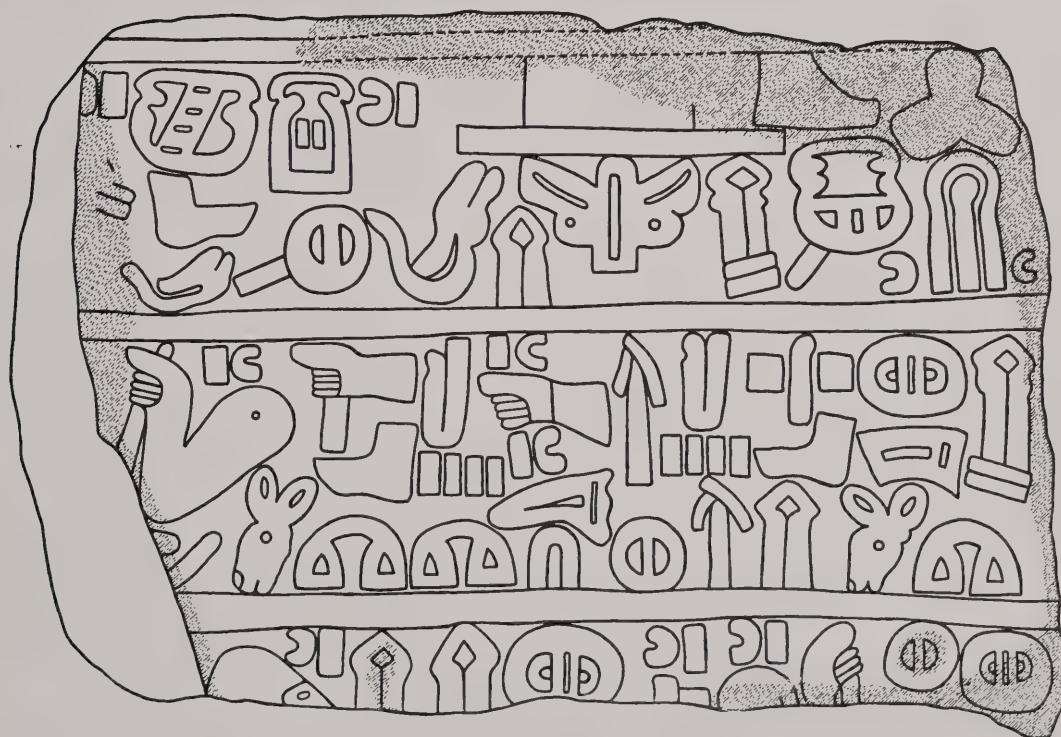


d

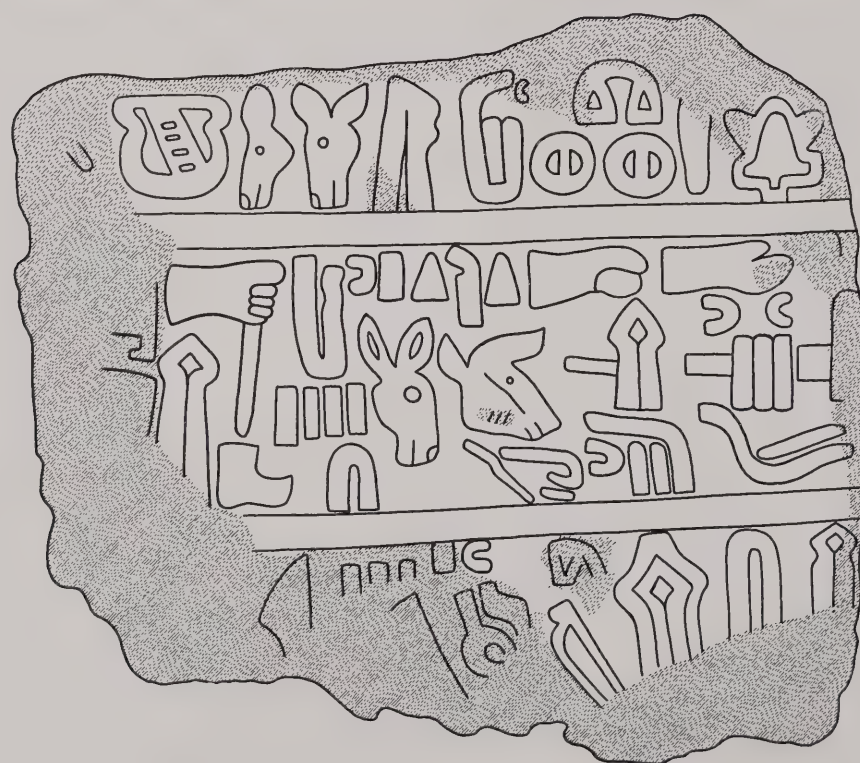
C



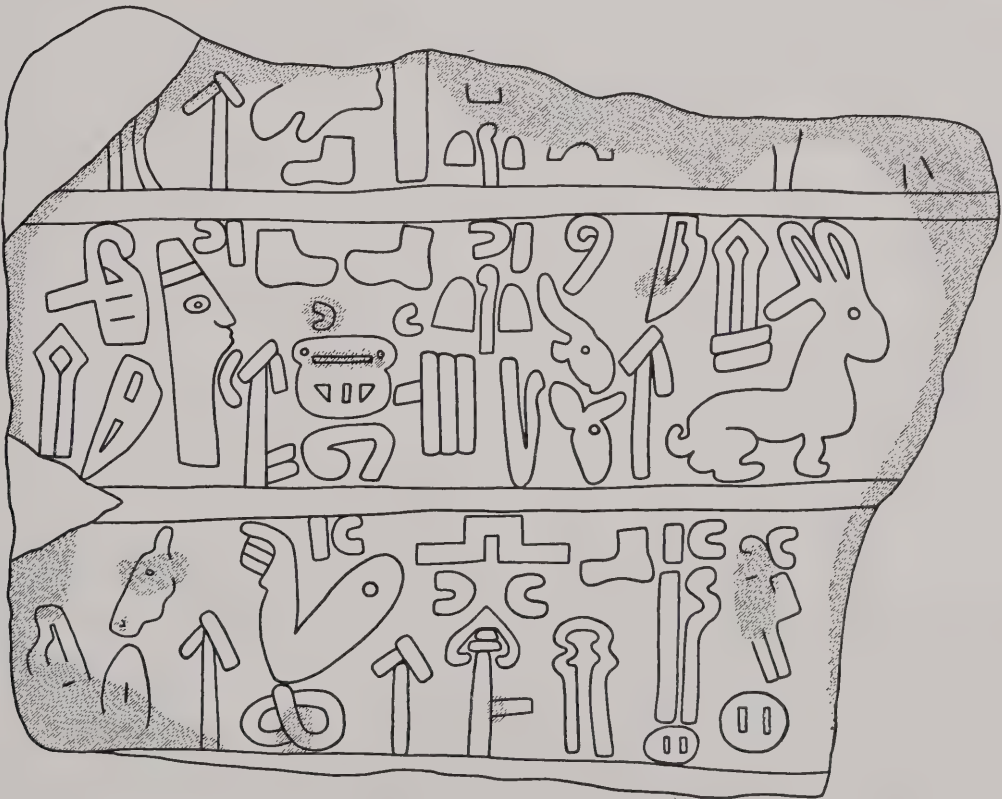
29. İVRİZ INSCRIPTION, AFTER A CAST IN İSTANBUL MUSEUM, AND AN UNSCRIBED REPLICA IN AMBARDERESİ NEAR İVRİZ



30. JISR EL-HADID I. SCALE, 2:5



31. JISR EL-HADĪD II. SCALE, 2:5



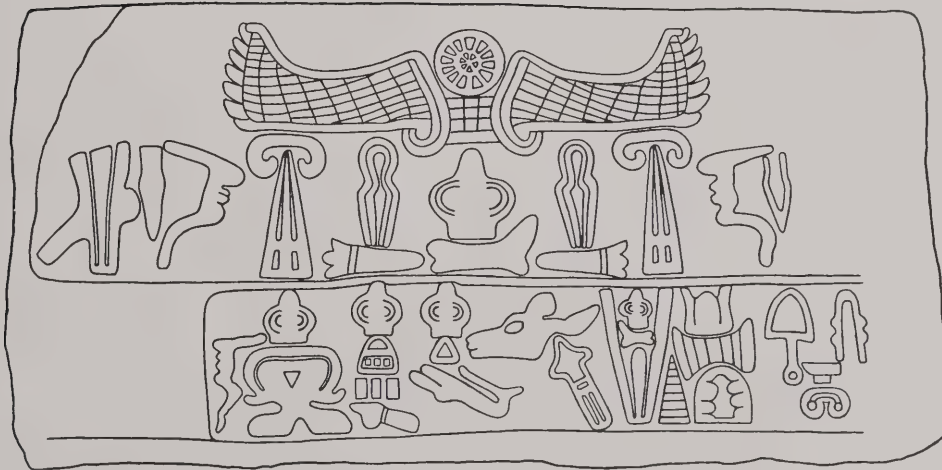
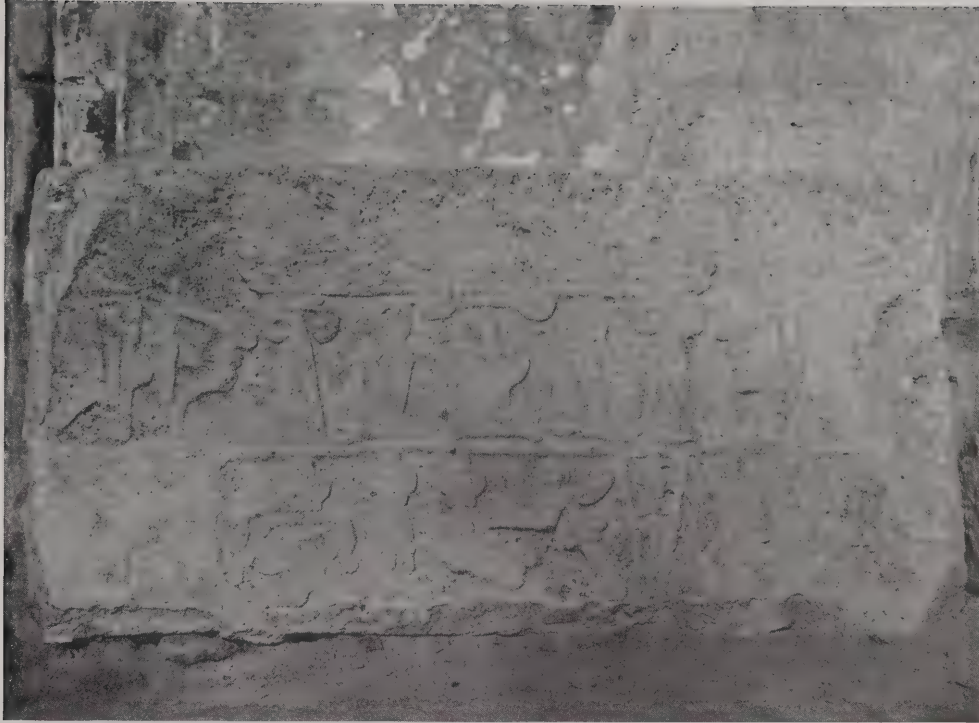
32. JISR EL-HADĪD III. SCALE, 2:5



KARABURNA. TRIAL EXCAVATION ON THE *kale*



33. KARABURNA. SCALE, ABOUT 1:10



34. KARAKUYU I. SCALE, 1:15



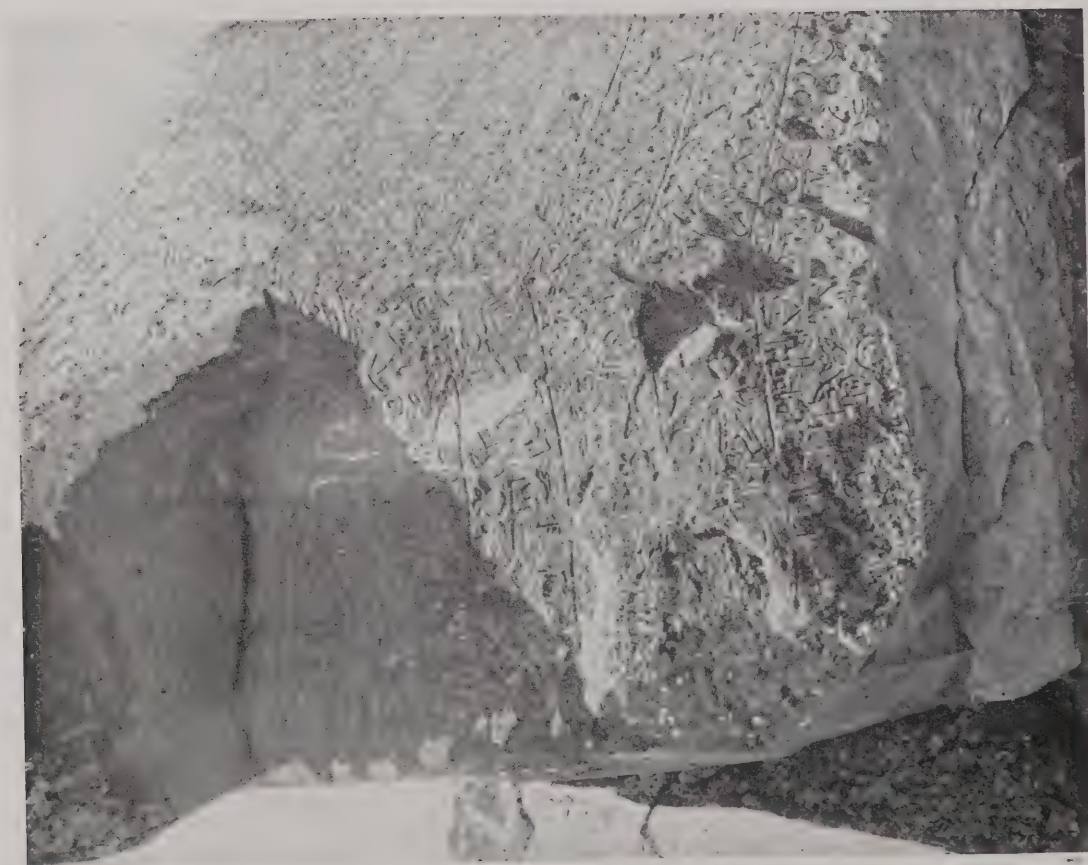
35. KARAKUYU II



KARAKUYU. SLUICE BUILT WITH INSCRIBED BLOCKS: I IN FOREGROUND, II AT LEFT



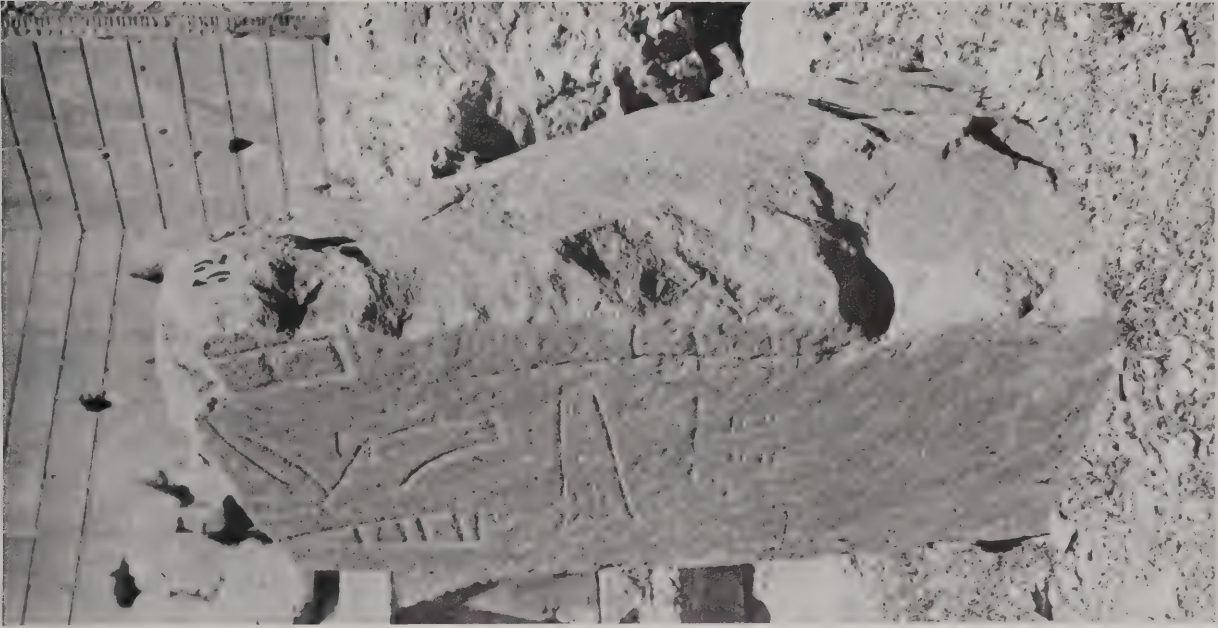
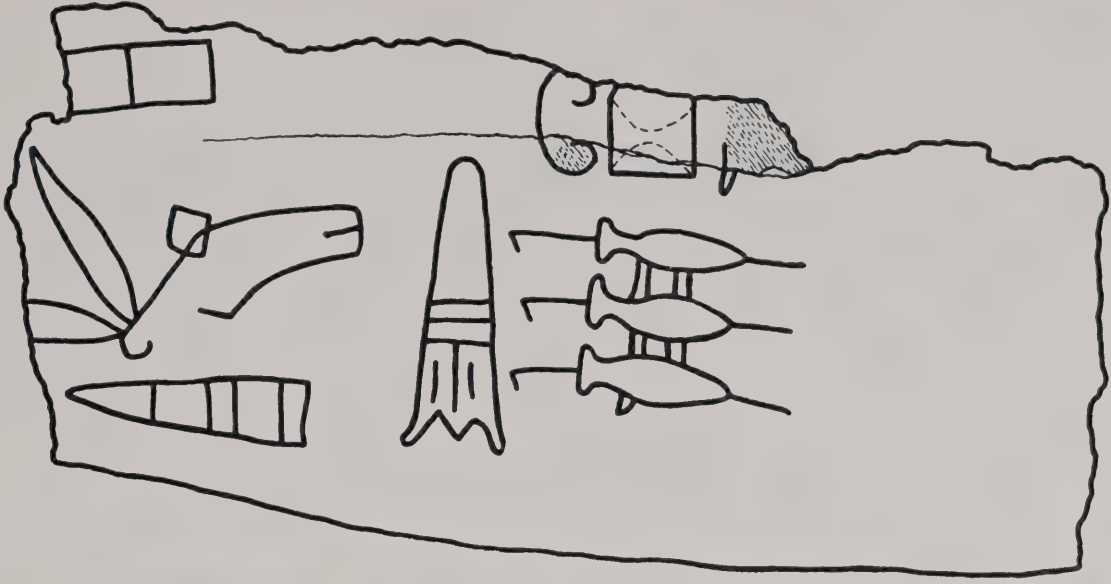
36. KARAPINAR A. SCALE, ABOUT 1:20



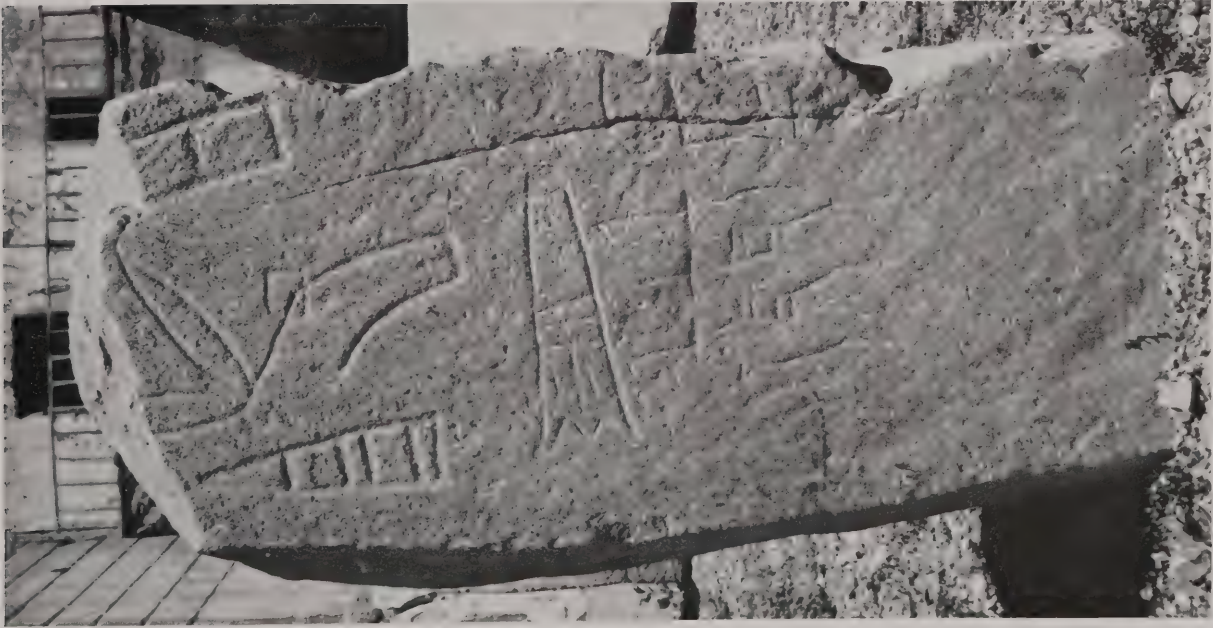
B

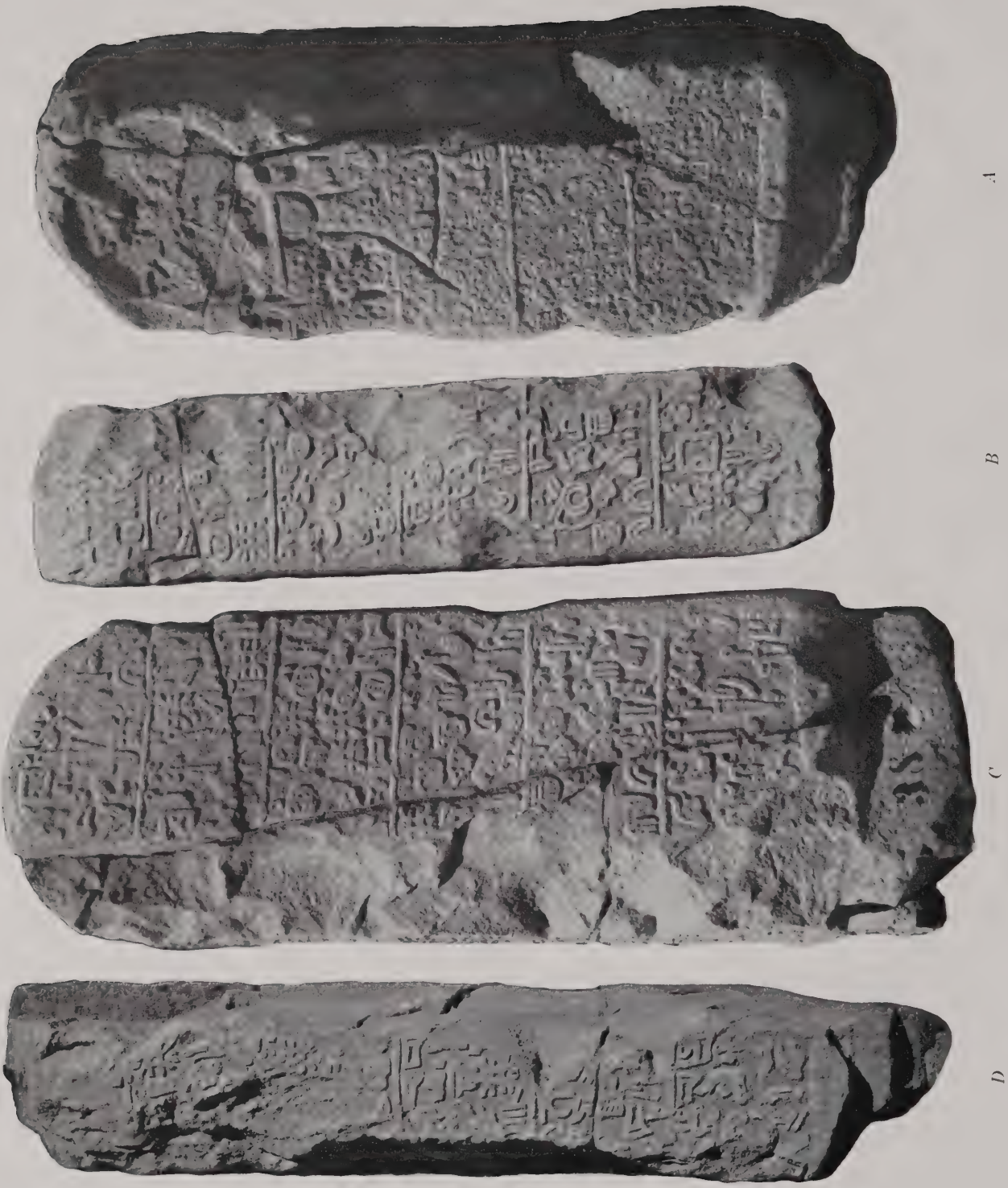


C



37. KARGA. SCALE OF FRONT VIEW AND DRAWING, 1:7





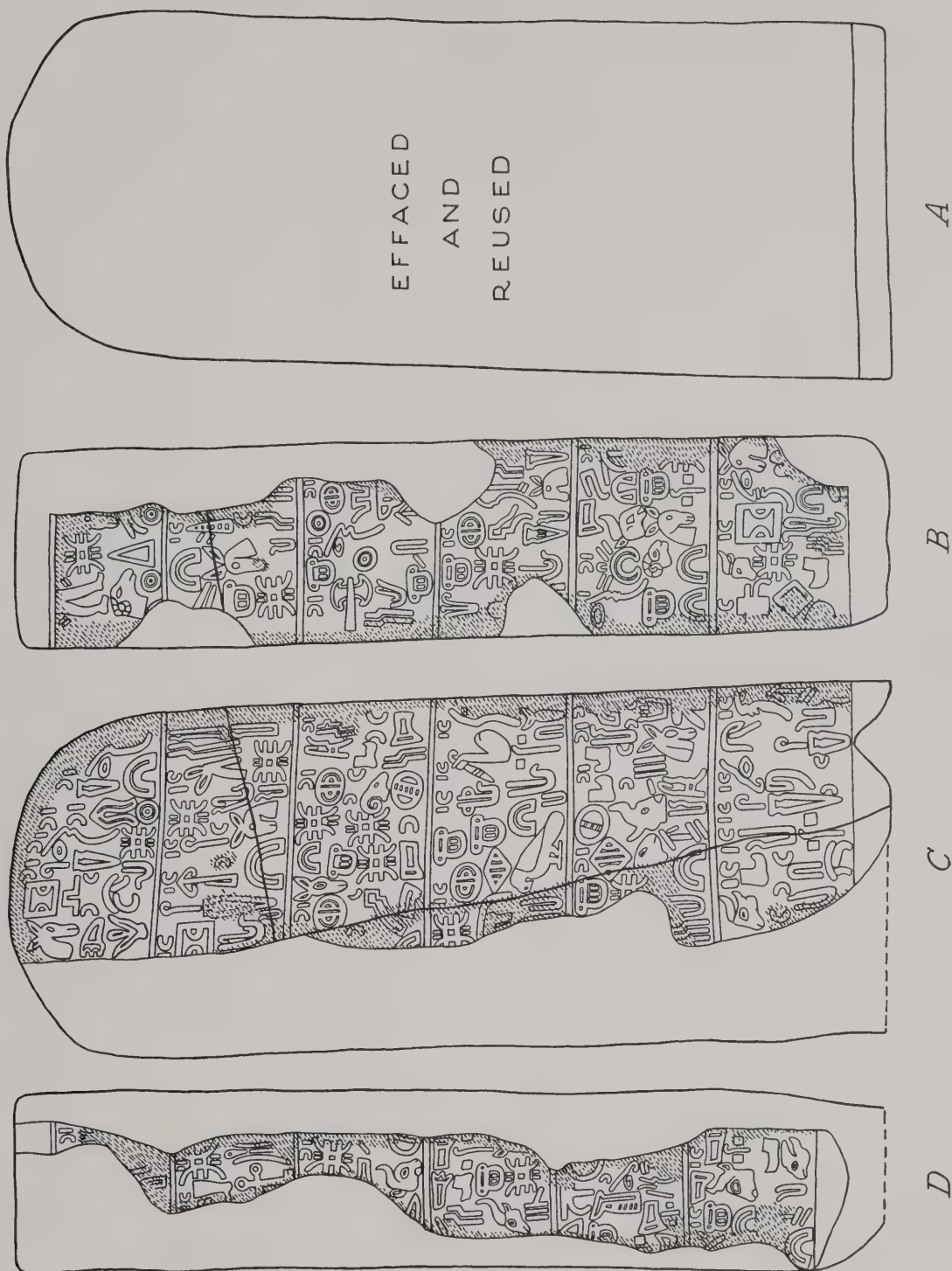
A

B

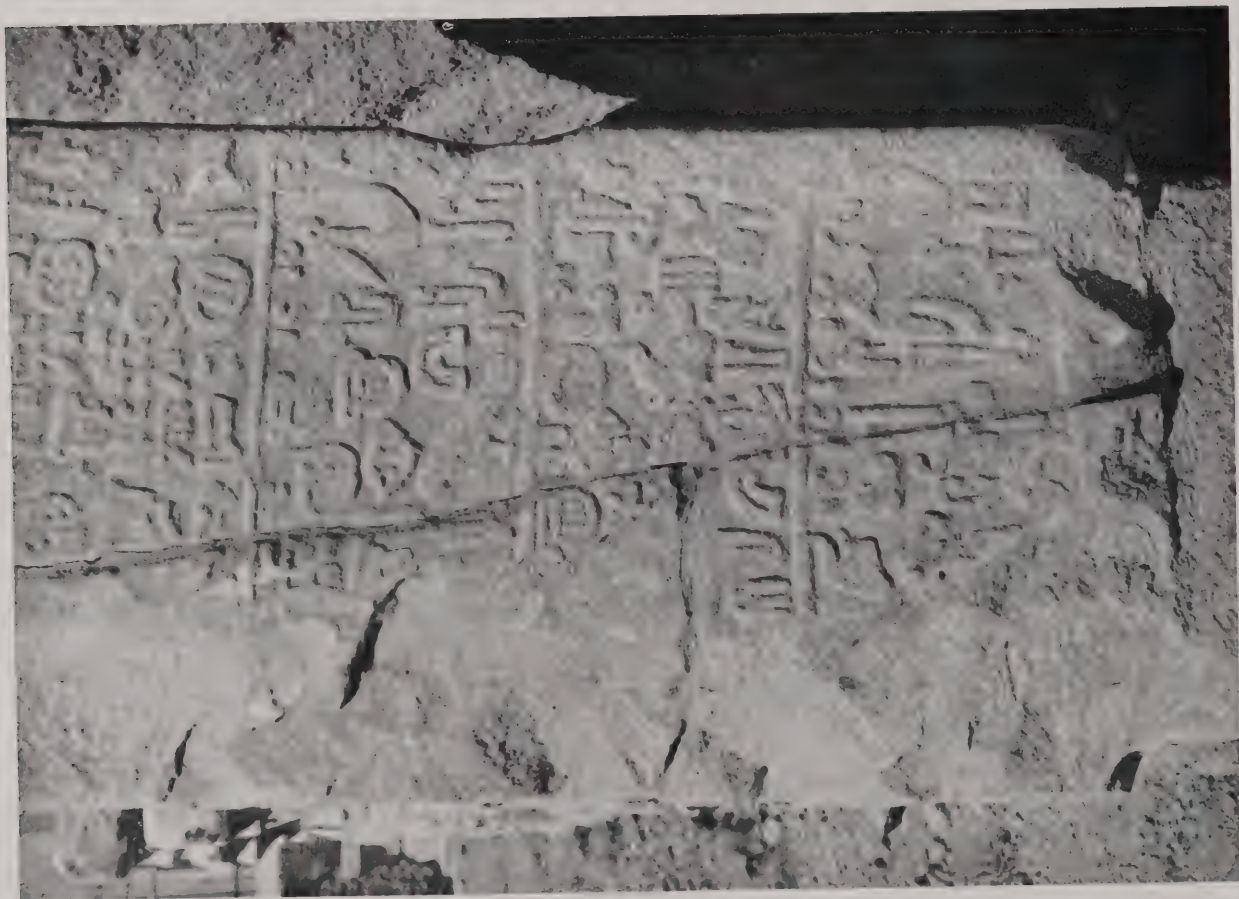
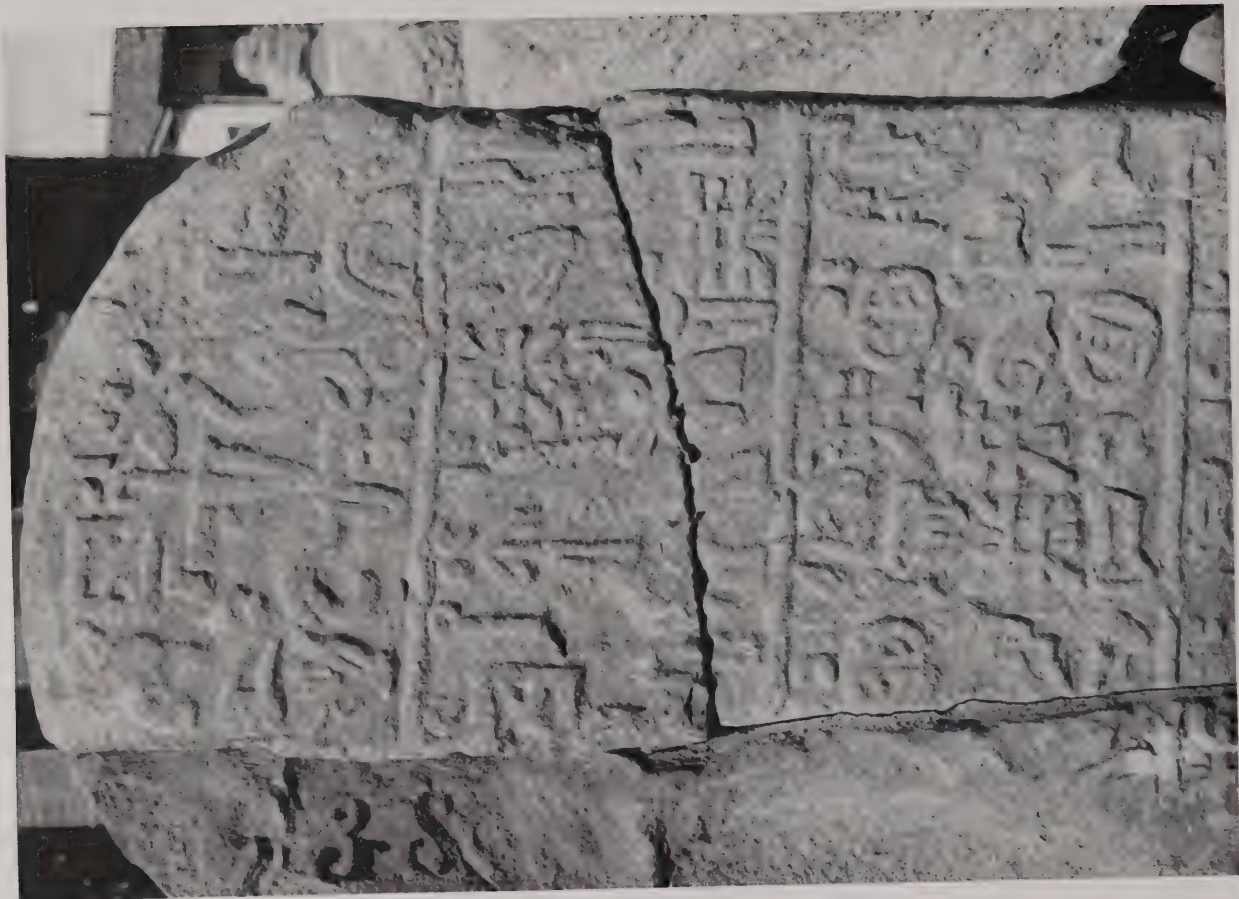
C

D

38. KAYSERL. SCALE, ABOUT 1:8



38. KAYSERL. SCALE, ABOUT 1:8





40. KÖTÜKALE. INSCRIPTION APPEARS IN CENTER BEFORE STANDING MAN



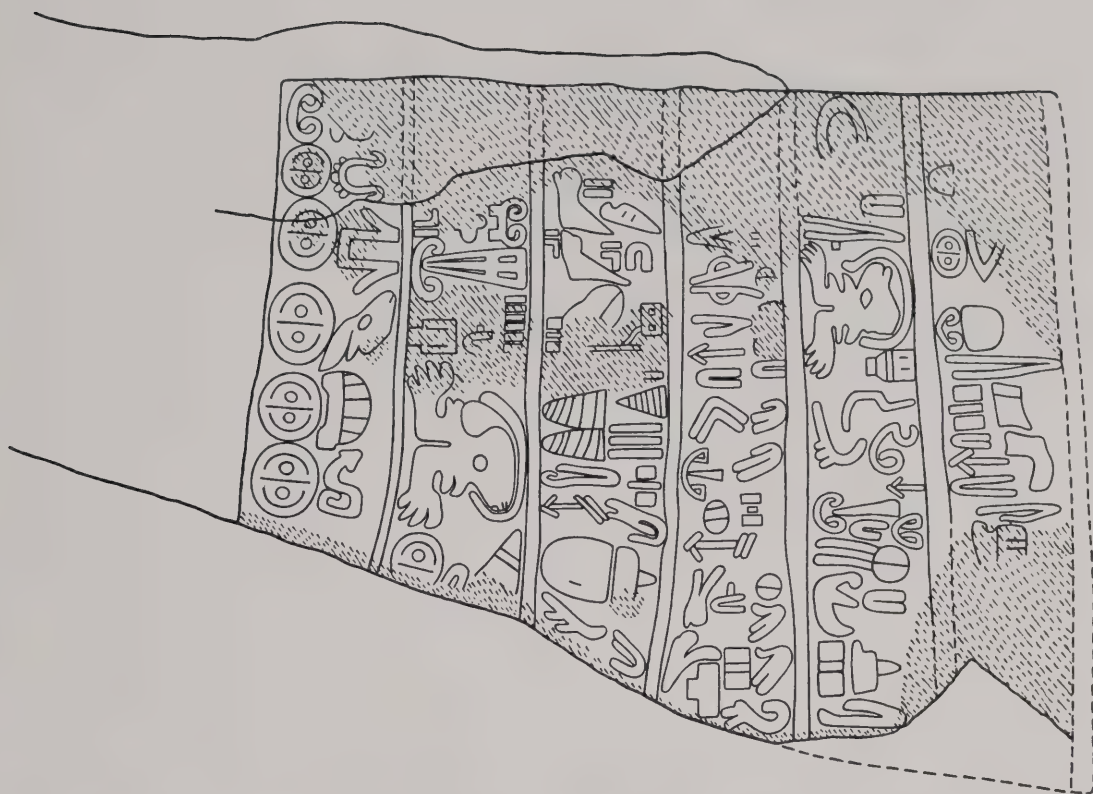
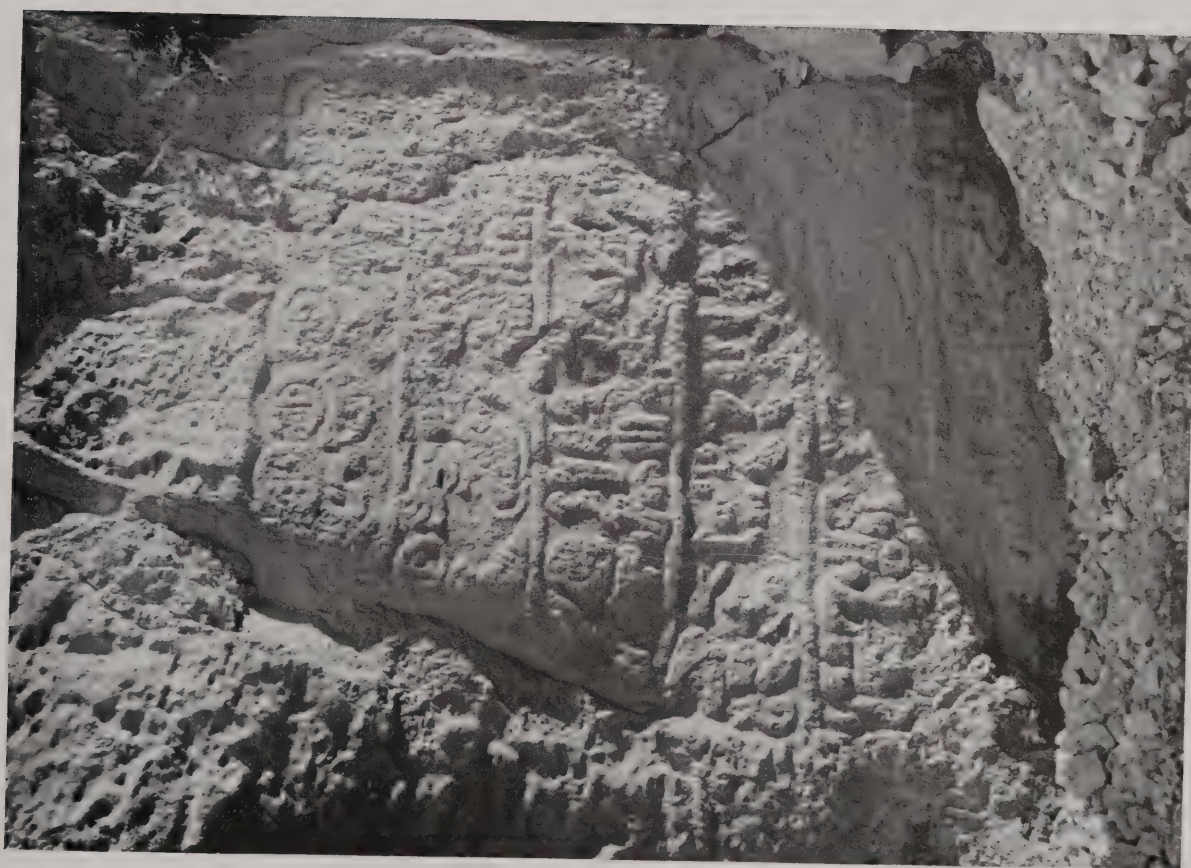
39. KHORSABAD. TWO BULLAE WITH SAME SEAL IMPRESSION. SCALE OF BULLAE, 1:1; OF IMPRESSIONS AND DRAWING, 2:1



THE TOHMASU GORGE, WITH KÖTÜKALE AT RIGHT



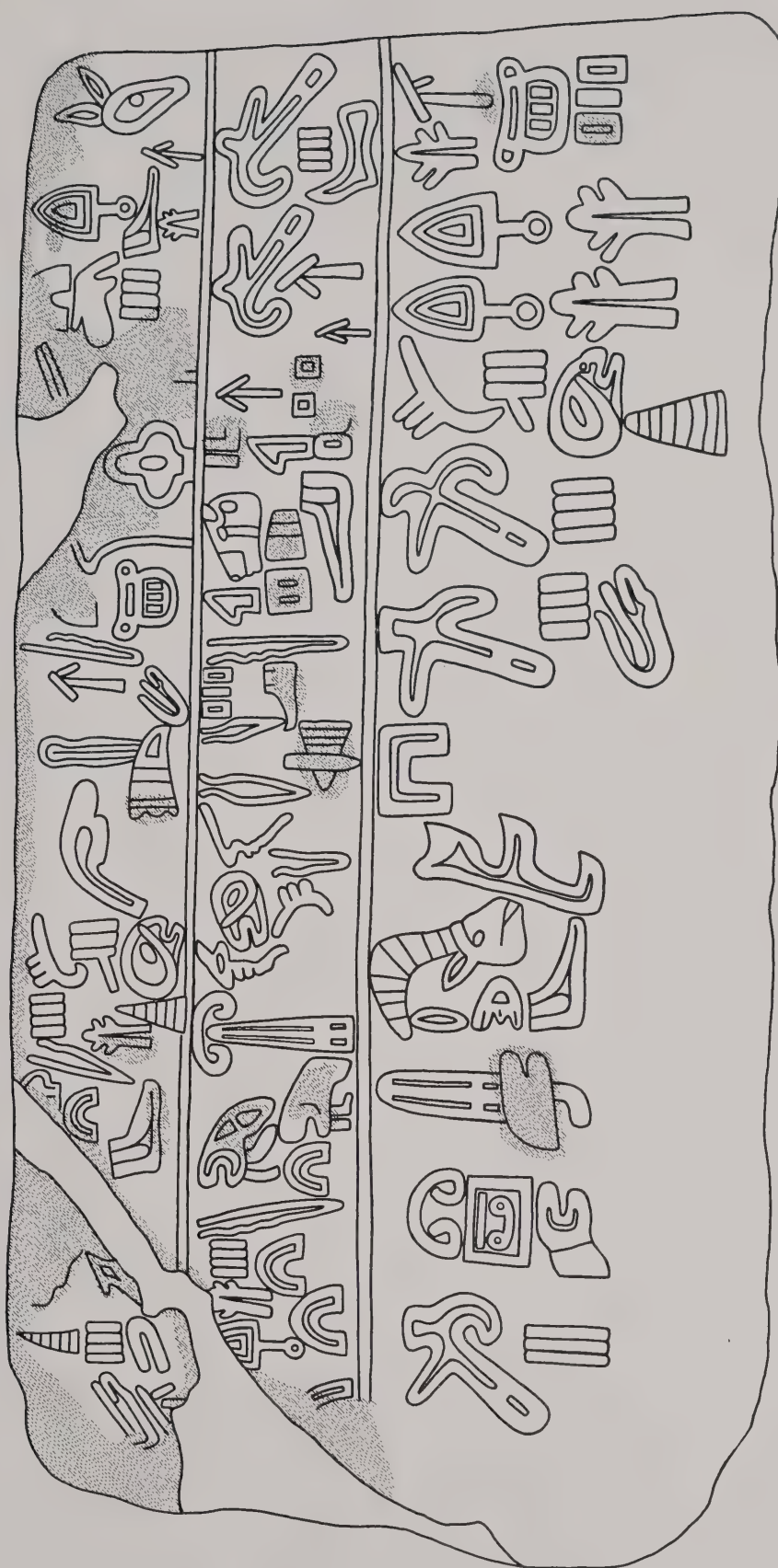
THE SUMMIT OF KÖTÜKALE



40. KÖTÜKALE. SCALE, ABOUT 1:16



41. KÖYLÜTOLU YAYLA. SCALE, ABOUT 1:12



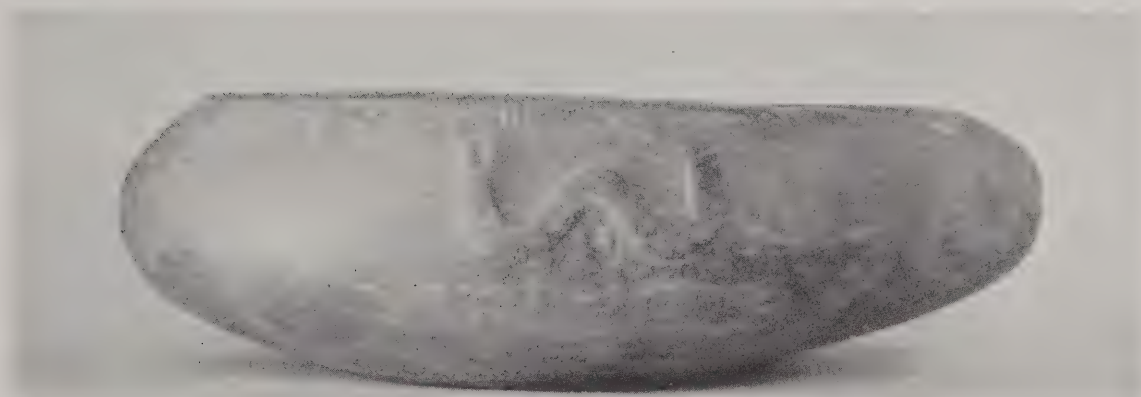
41. KÖYLÜTOLU YAYLA. SCALE, ABOUT 1:8



41. KÖYLÜTOLU YAYLA. RIGHT AND LEFT ENDS OF INSCRIPTION



42. KÜLTEPE I. SCALE, 1:2



43. KÜLTEPE II. SCALE, 2:5



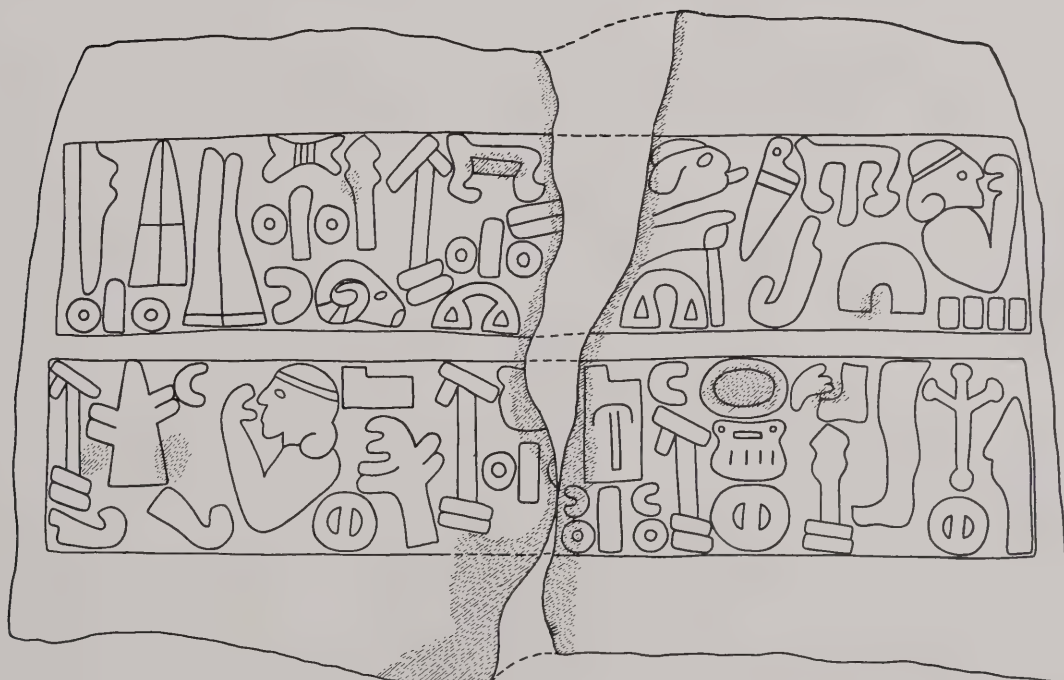
44. KURUBEL



45. MALATYA I. SCALE, 1:15



46. MALATYA II. SCALE, 1:15



47. RESTAN. SCALE, 1:5



48. Sirkeli as seen from island. The figure and inscription are carved on the rock face marked by X

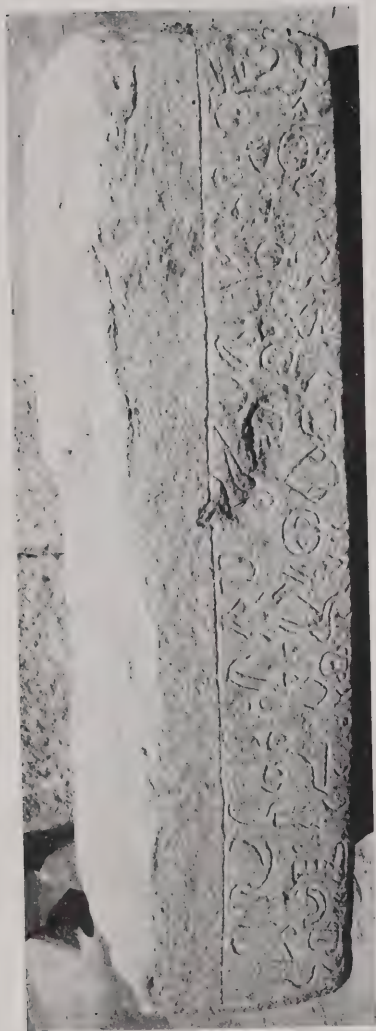


48. Sirkeli, with Yilankale across river at right

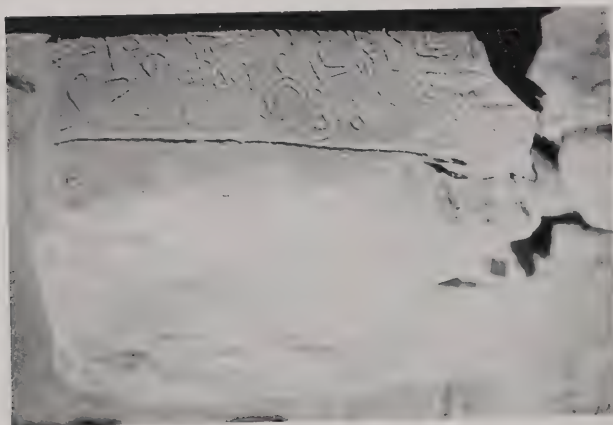


48. SİRKELİ

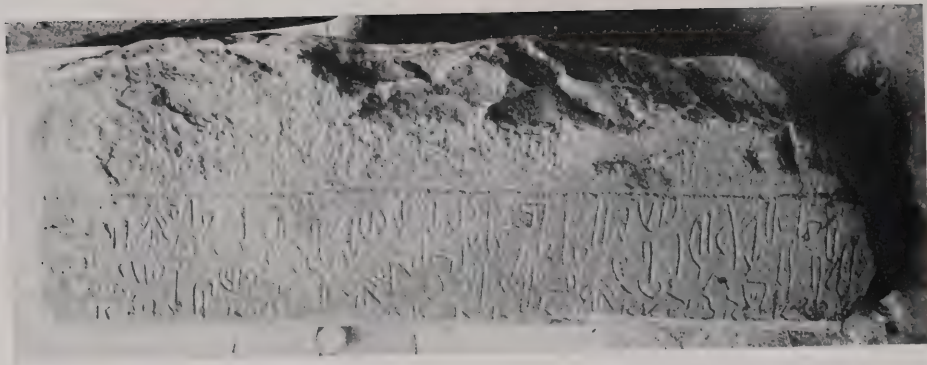
C



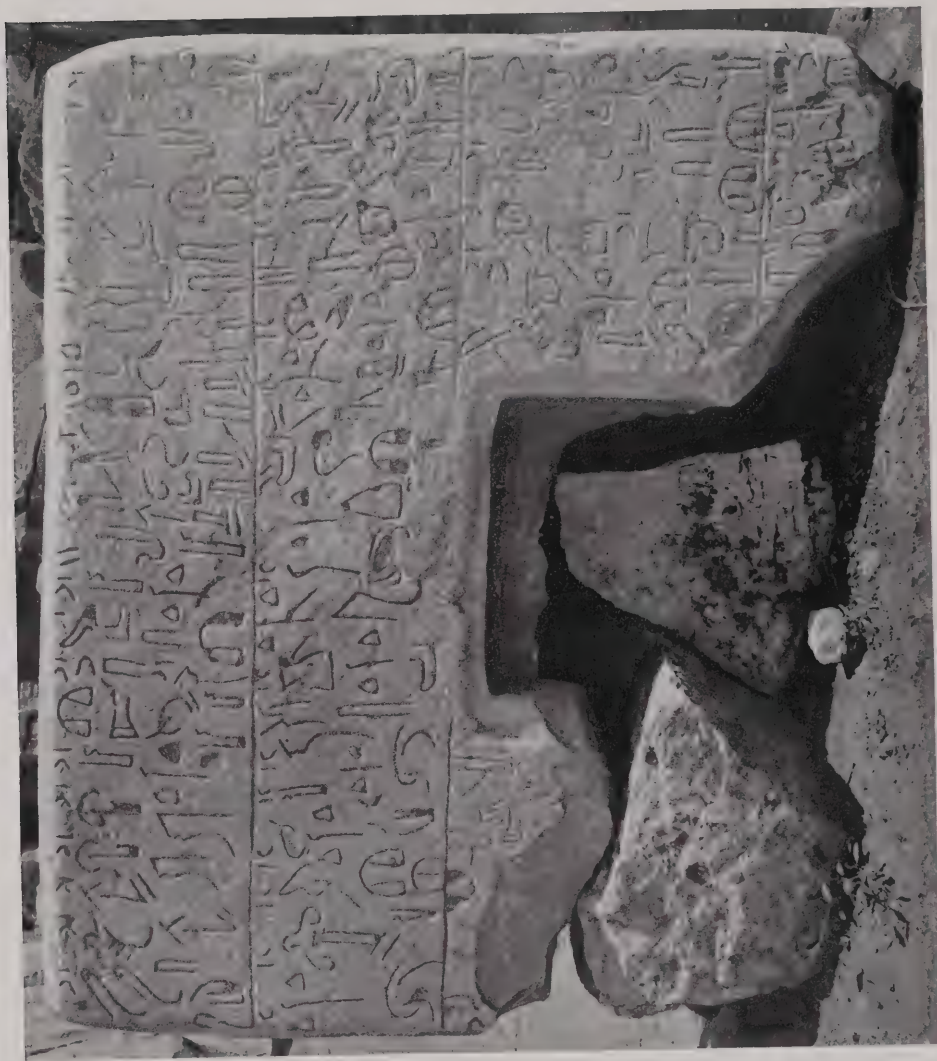
B

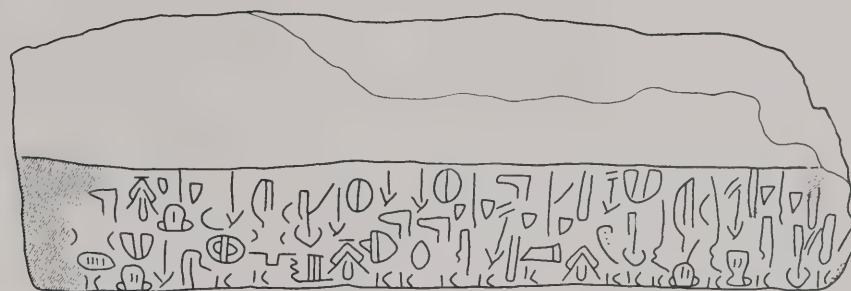


D



A

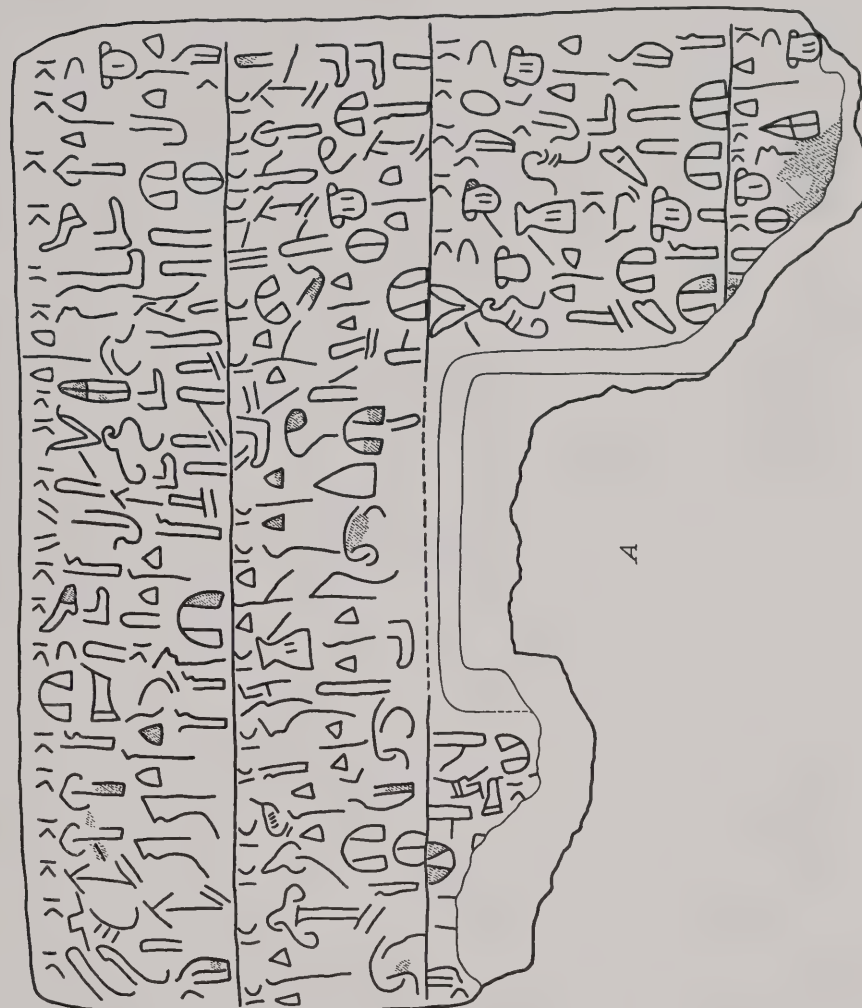




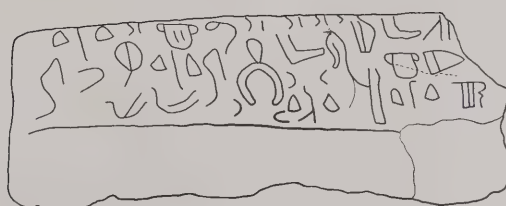
a



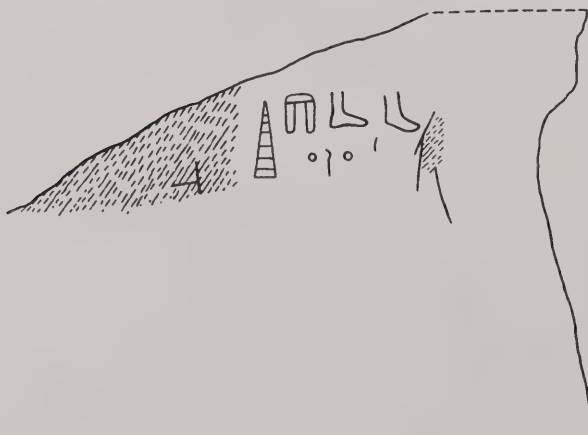
c



A



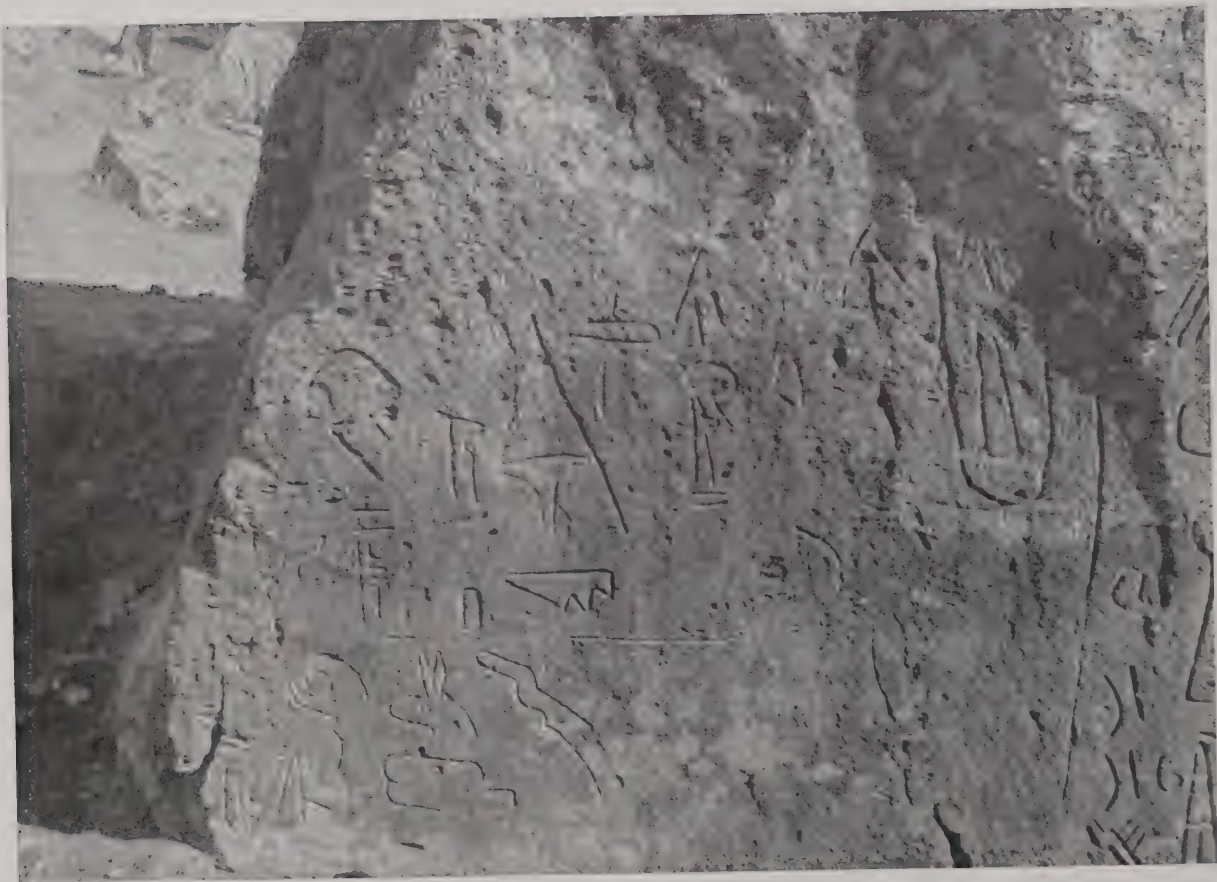
B



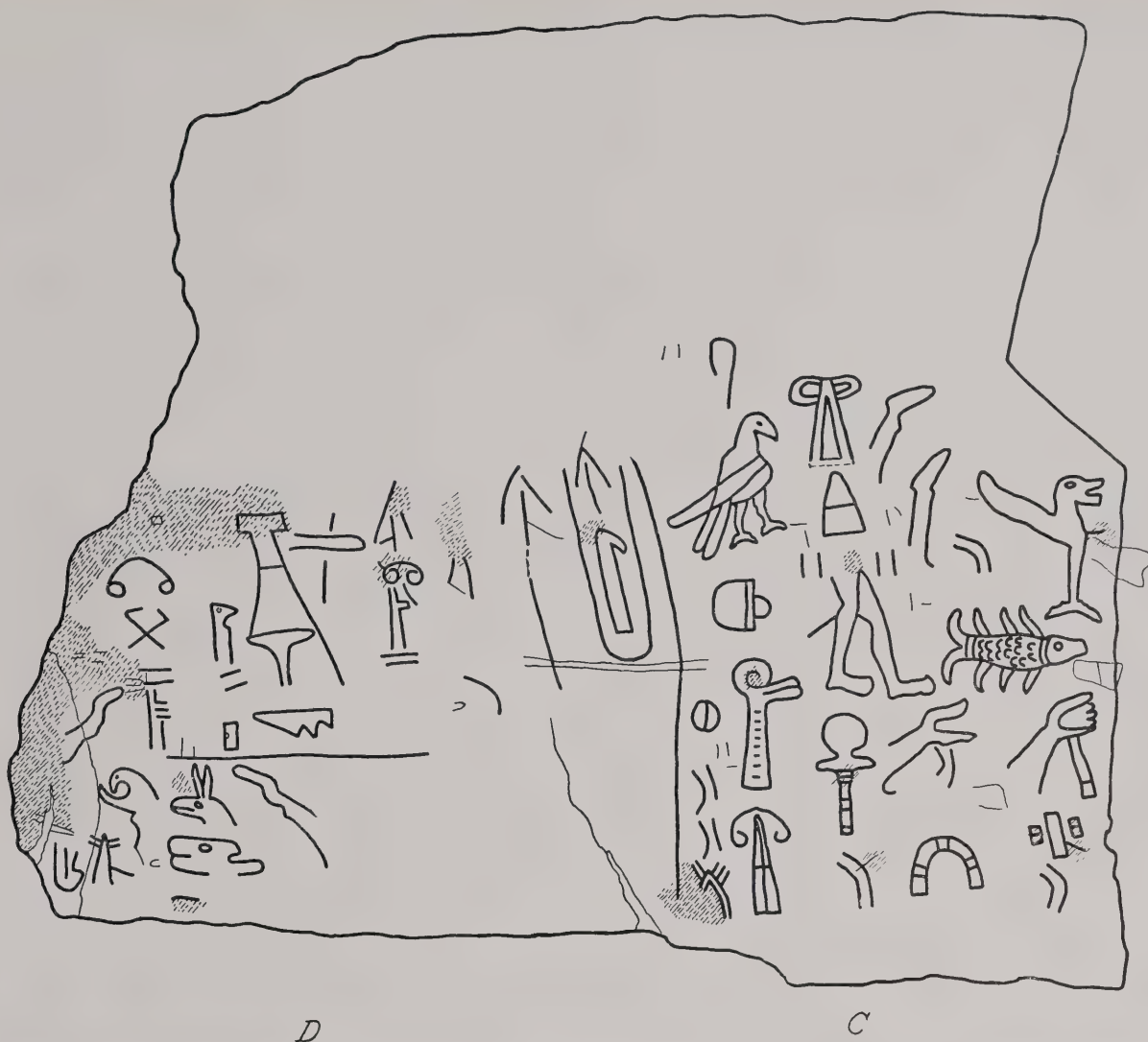
50. SUVASA A



50. SUVASA B



50. SUVASA C-D





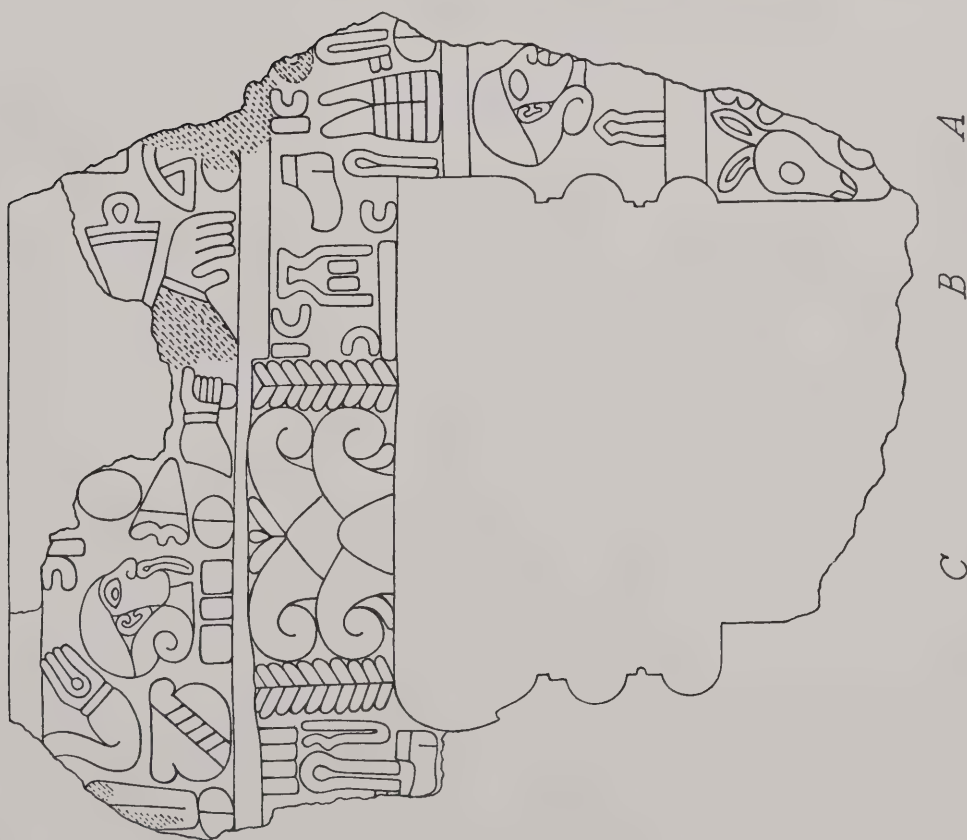
51. TAŞCI. SCALE, 1:20



TELL TA'YINÄT. VIEW OF THE TELL (ABOVE) AND EXCAVATED PORTION (BELOW)



52. TELL TASHINĀT I. FRAGMENT 1. SCALE, 1:4



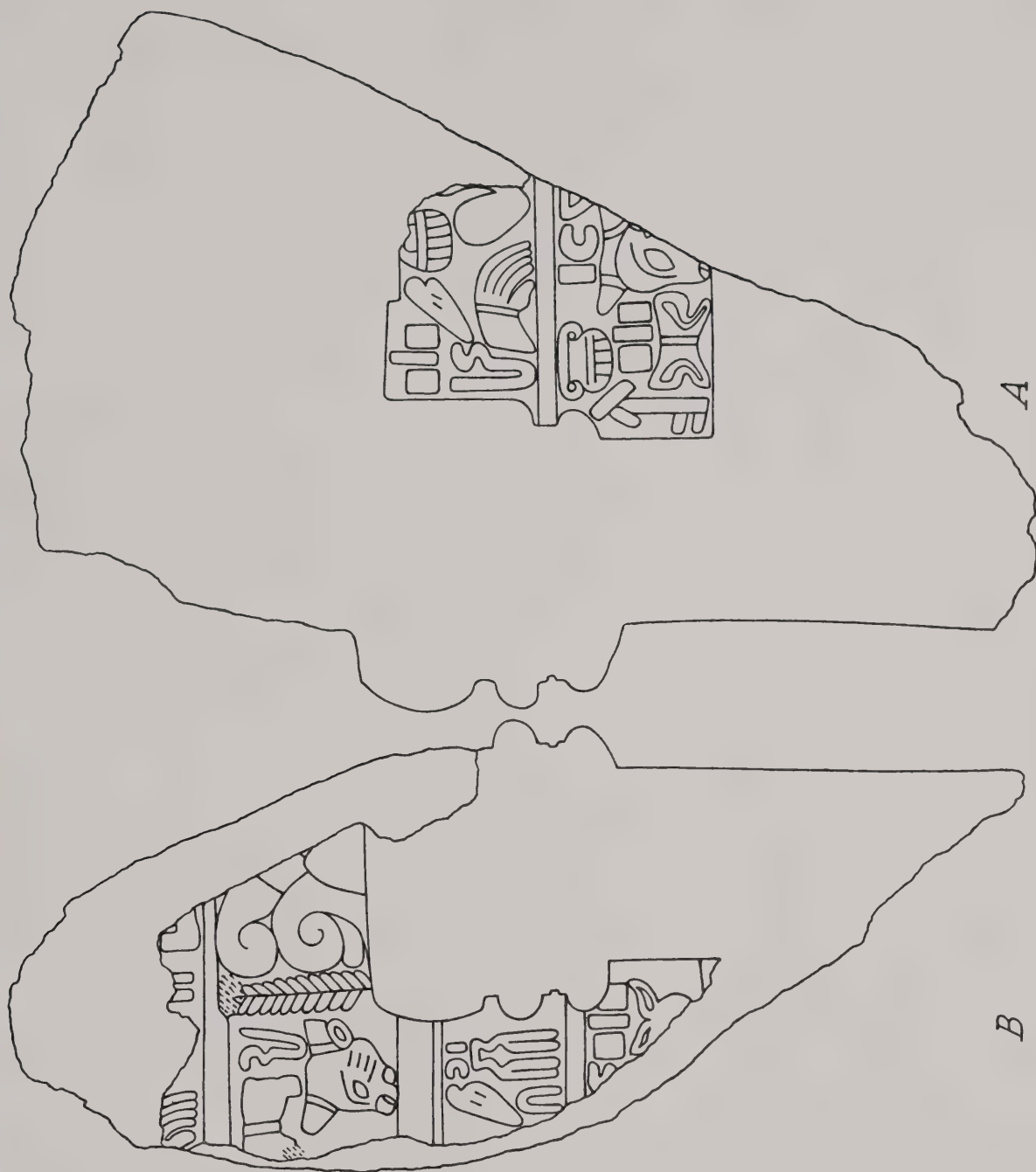
52. TELL TA'YINÄT I. FRAGMENT I. SCALE, 1:4



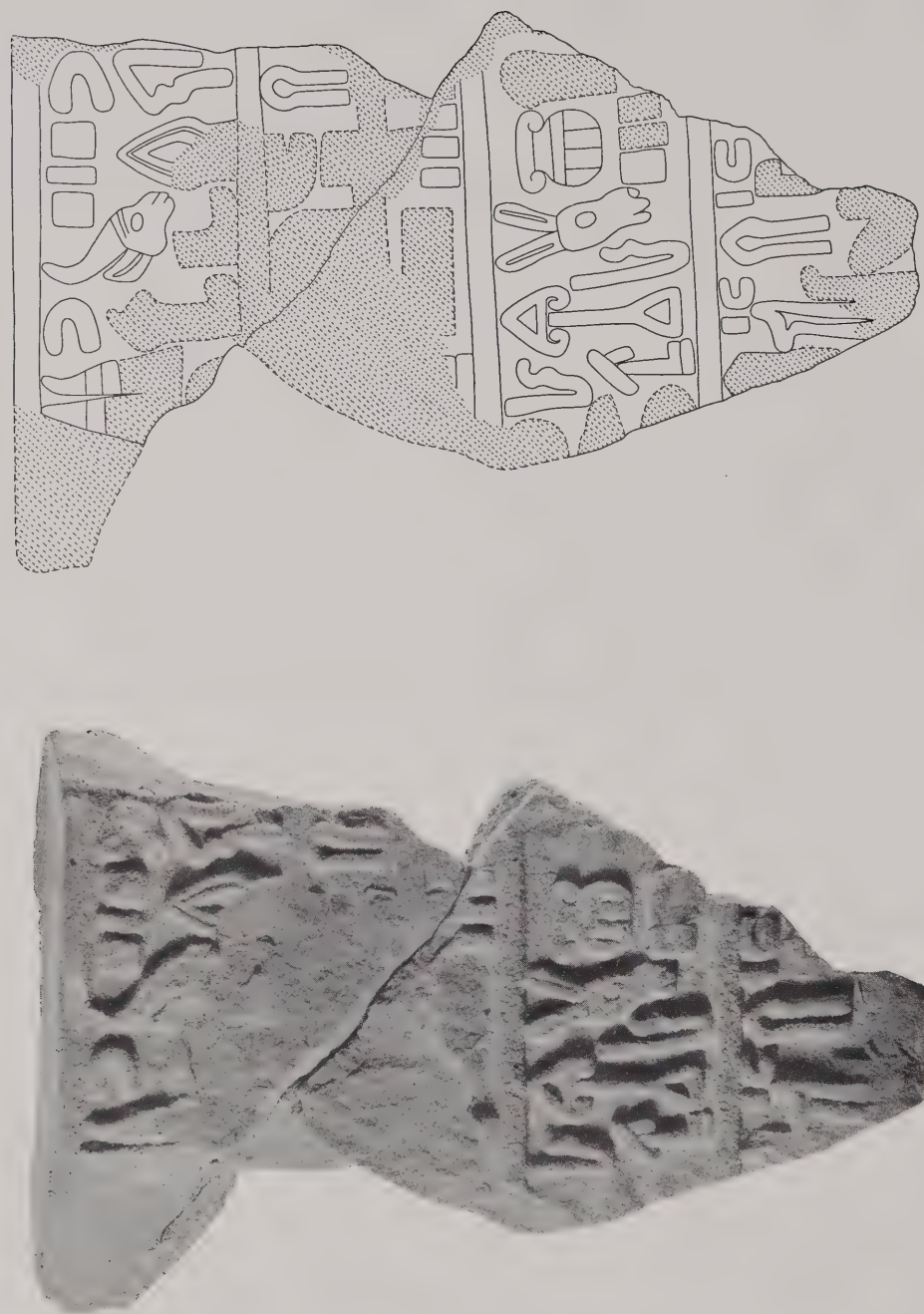
52. TELL TA'YINÄT I. FRAGMENTS OF THE STATUE AS FOUND



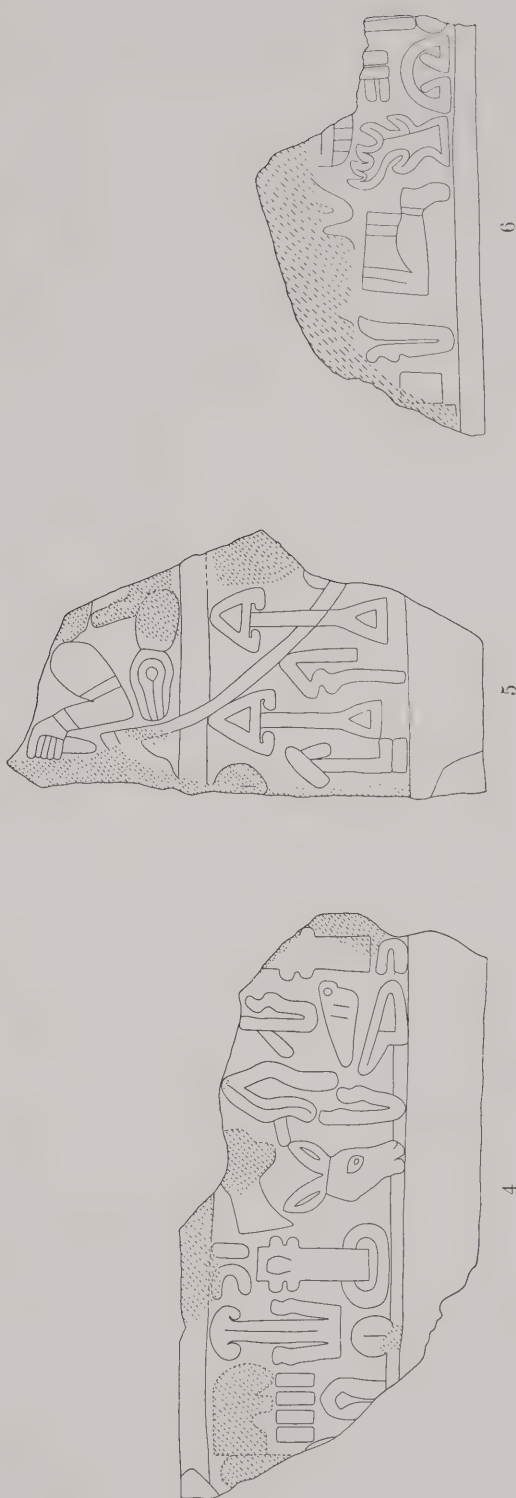
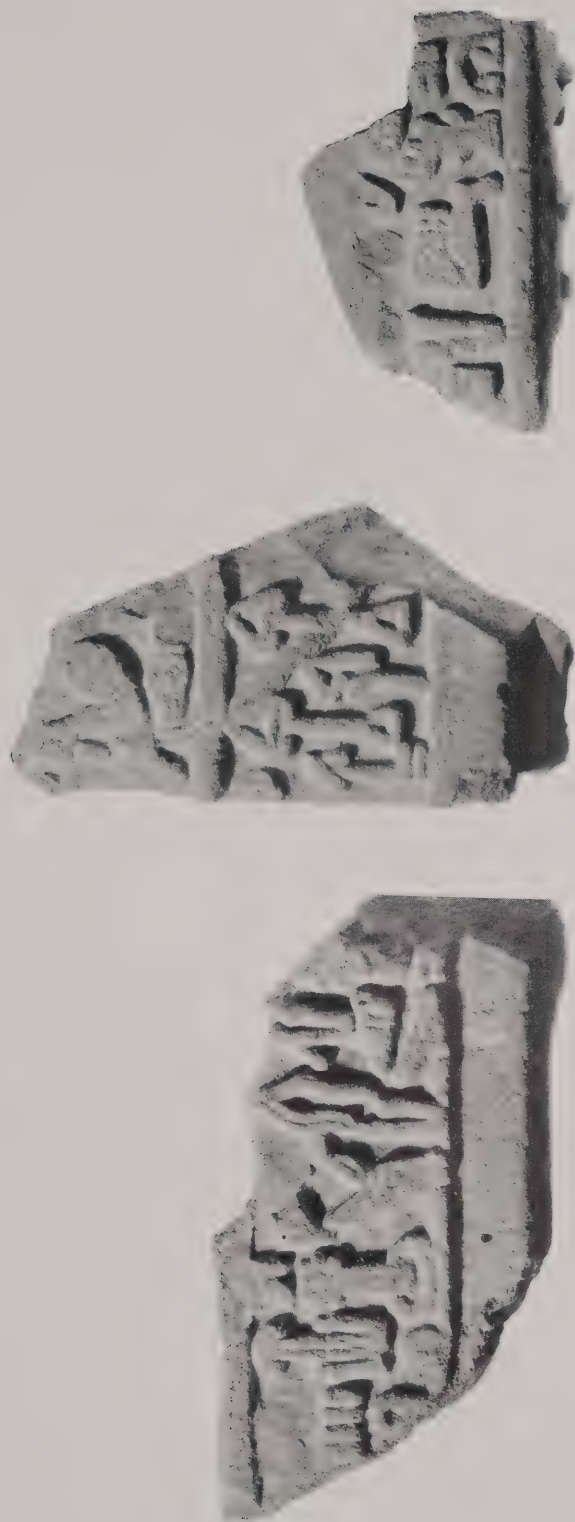
52. TELL TA'AYINAT I. FRAGMENT 2. SCALE, 1:4



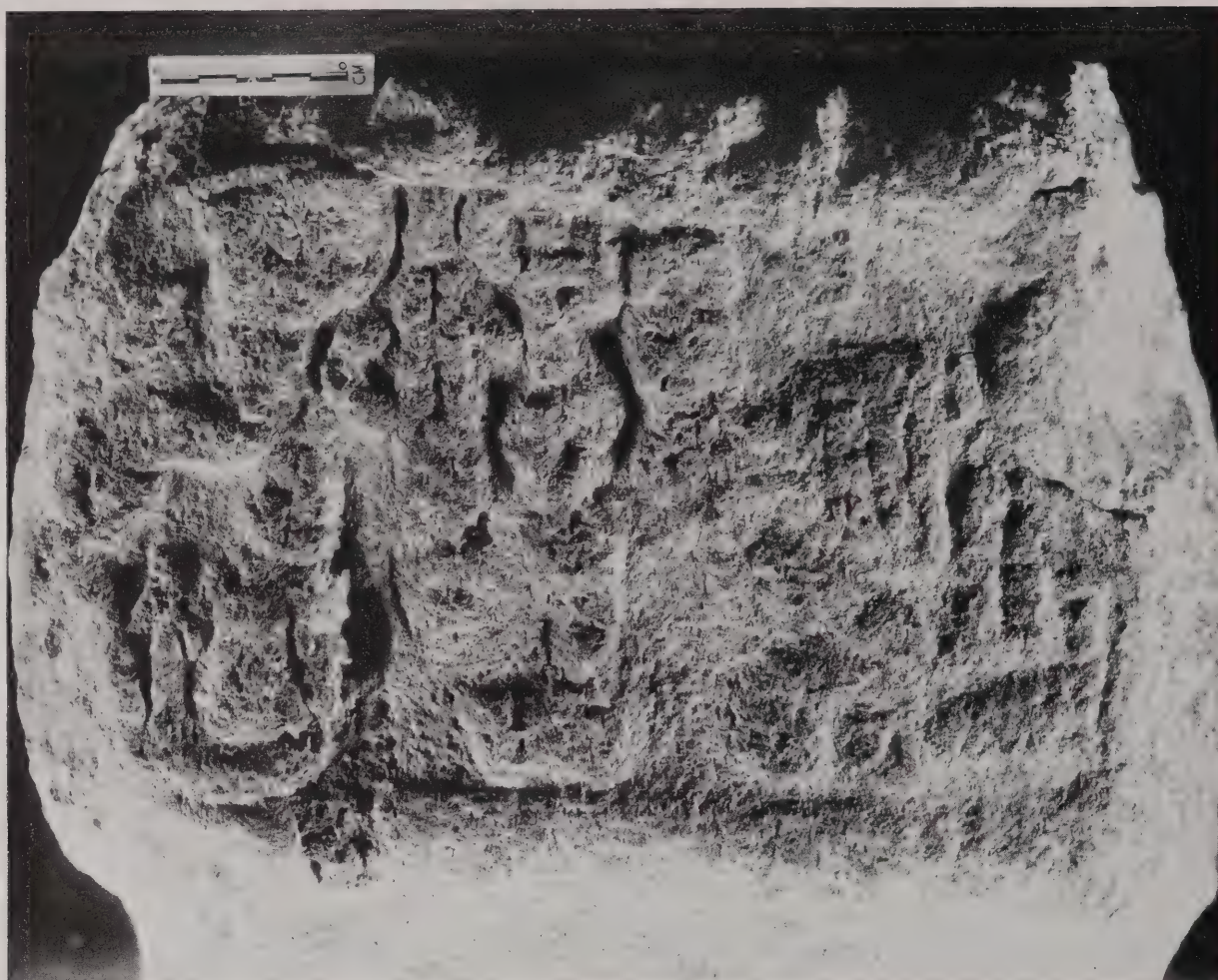
52. TELL TA YĪNĀT I. FRAGMENT 2. SCALE, 1:4



52. TELL TA'YINÄT I. FRAGMENT 3. SCALE, 1:4



52. TELL TA'YINÄT I. FRAGMENTS 4-6. SCALE, 1:4



53. TELL TA'YİNĀT II. INSCRIPTION (ABOVE) ON ALTAR AT RIGHT OF DOUBLE-LION COLUMN
BASE (BELOW). SCALE OF INSCRIPTION, 1:2



54. TELL TA YĪNĀT III. SCALE, 1:4



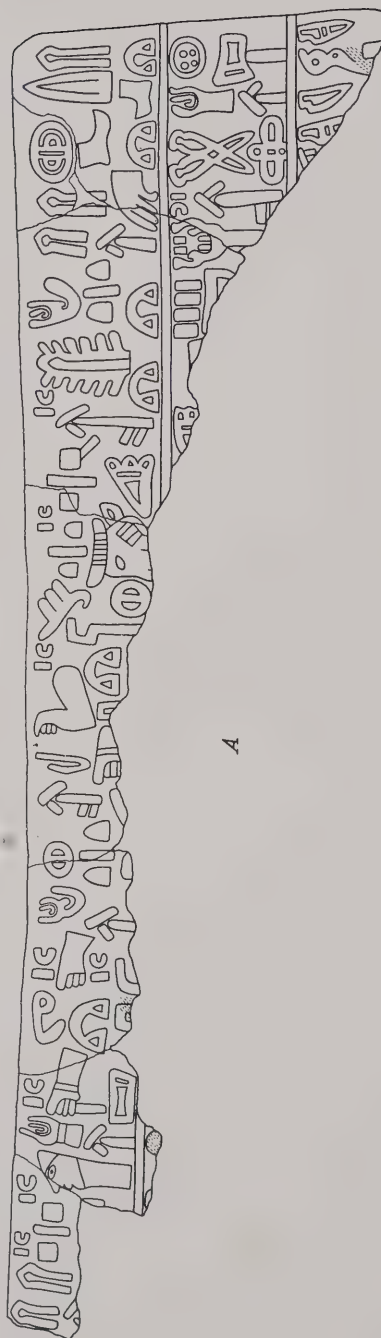
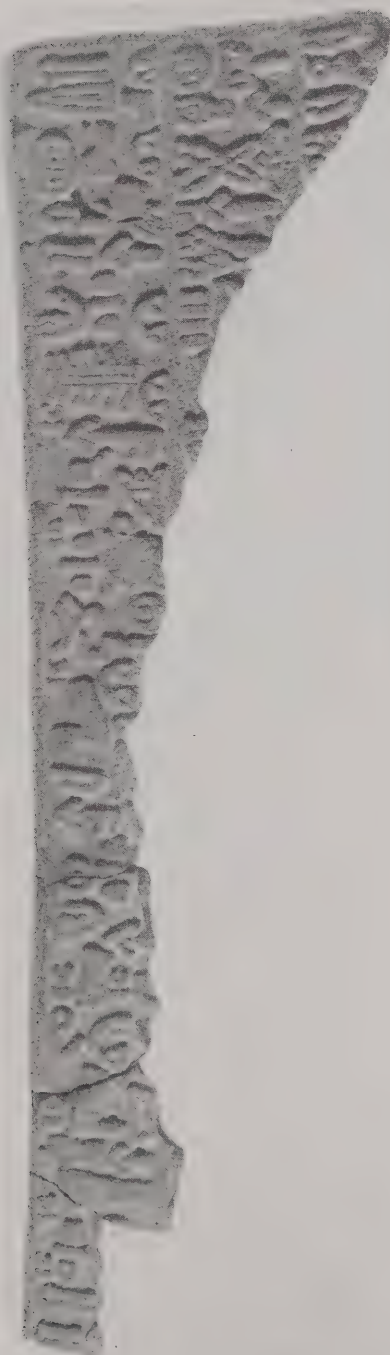
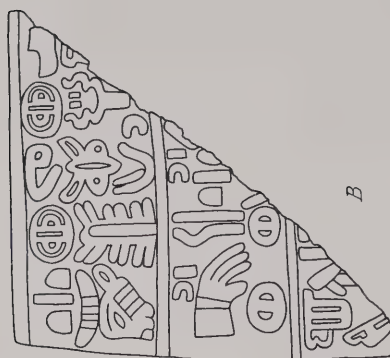
55. TELL TA'YĪNĀT IV. SCALE, 1:4



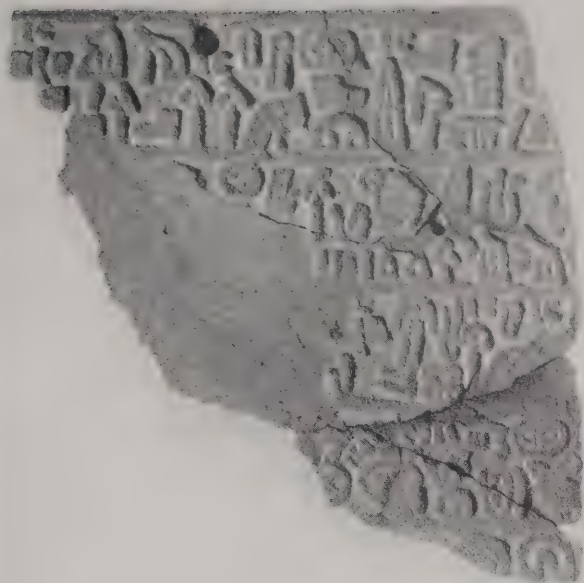
56. TELL TA'YĪNĀT V. SCALE, 1:4



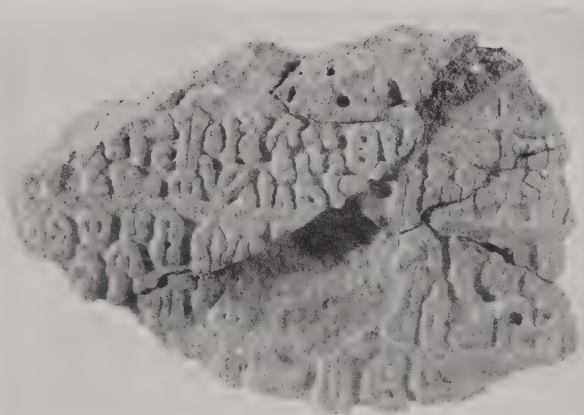
57. TELL TA'YĪNĀT VI. SCALE, 1:4



58. TELL TA'YINÄT VII. FRAGMENT 1. SCALE, 1:4



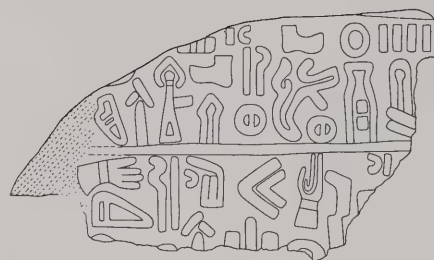
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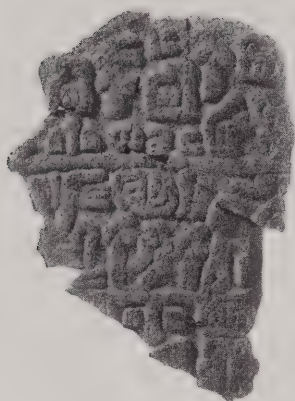
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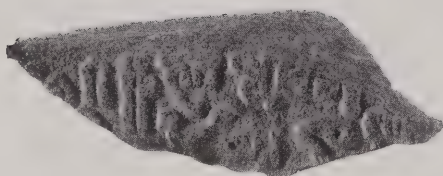
58. TELL TAŞYİNÂT VII. FRAGMENTS 2-3. SCALE, 1:4



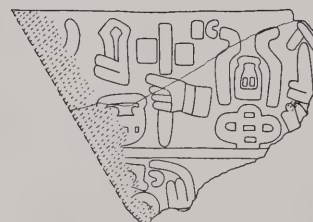
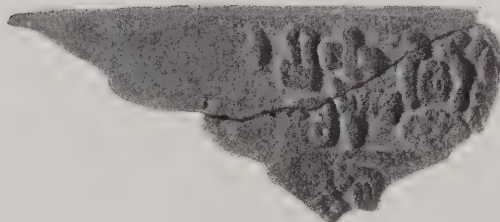
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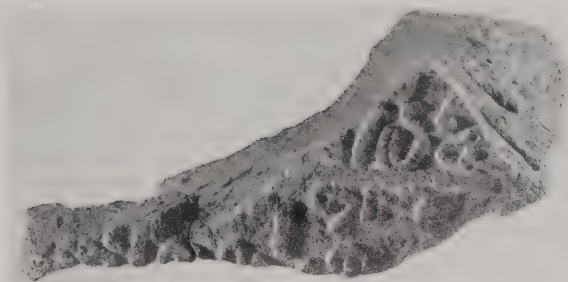


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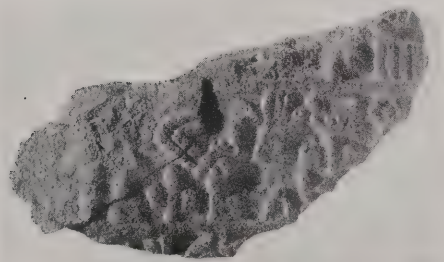
58. TELL TA'YINĀT VII. FRAGMENTS 4-7. SCALE, 1:4



8



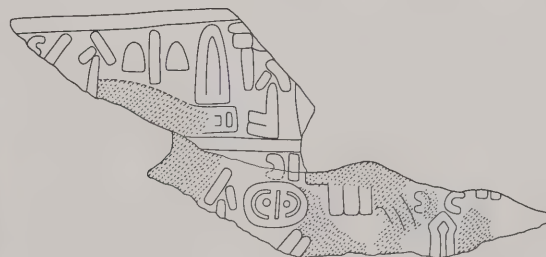
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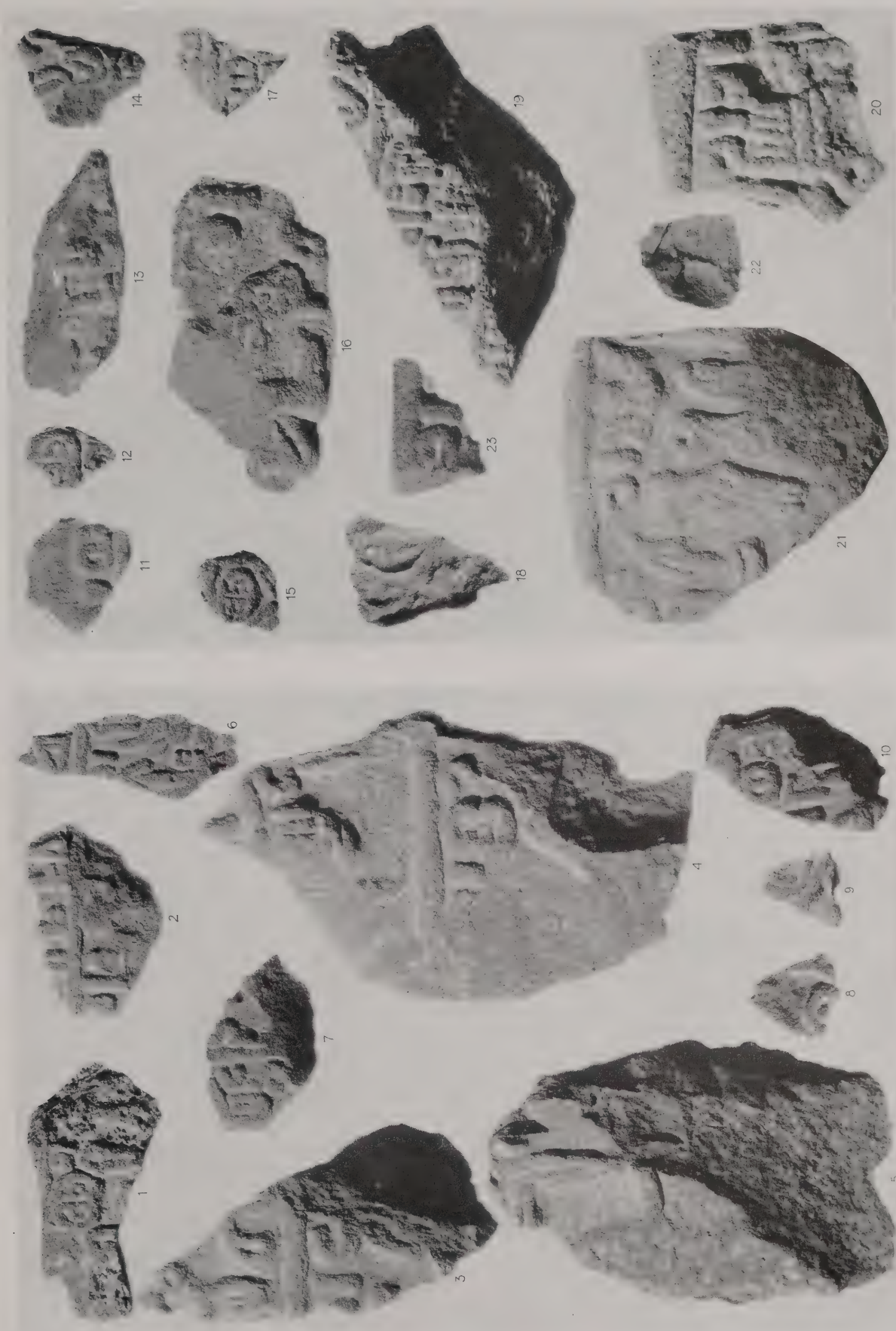
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58. TELL TA'YINÄT VII. FRAGMENTS 8-11. SCALE, 1:4



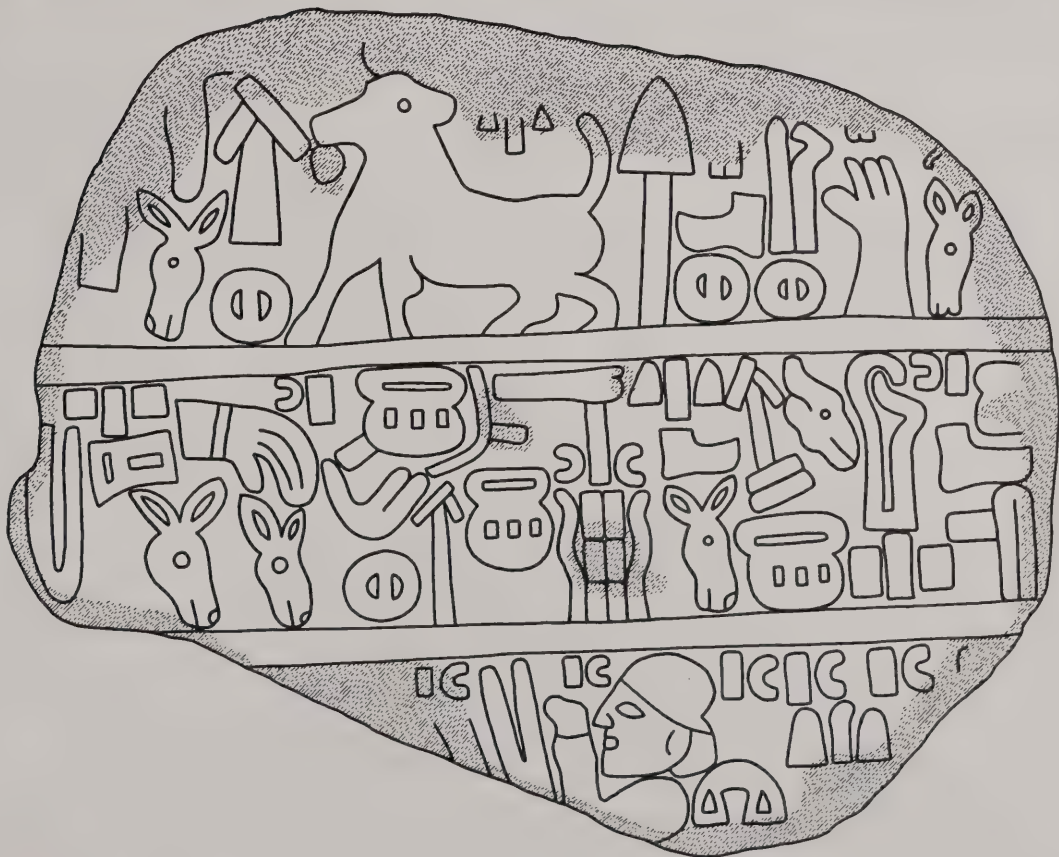
58. TELL TA'YINÄT VII. FRAGMENTS 12-21. SCALE, 1:3



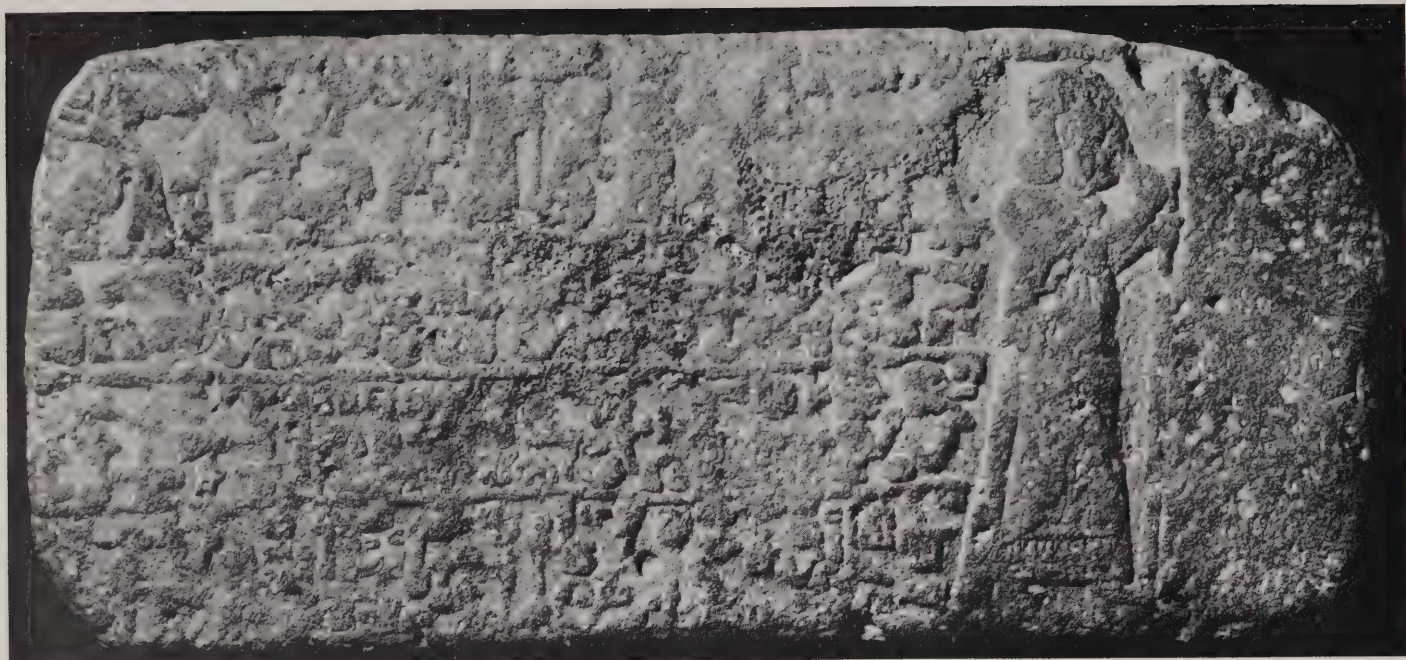
59. TELL TAYINÄT VIII. FRAGMENTS 1-23. SCALE, 1:3



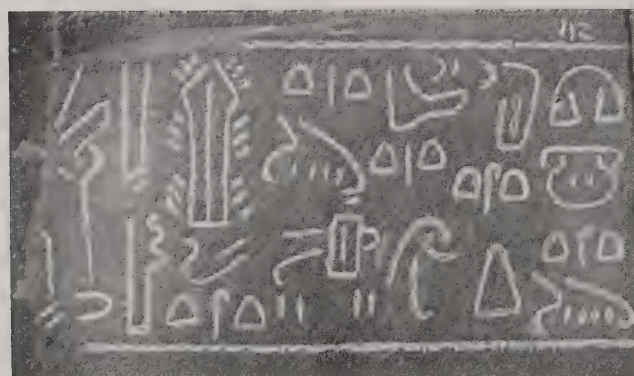
59. TELL TASYINÄT VIII. FRAGMENTS 24-53. SCALE, 1:3



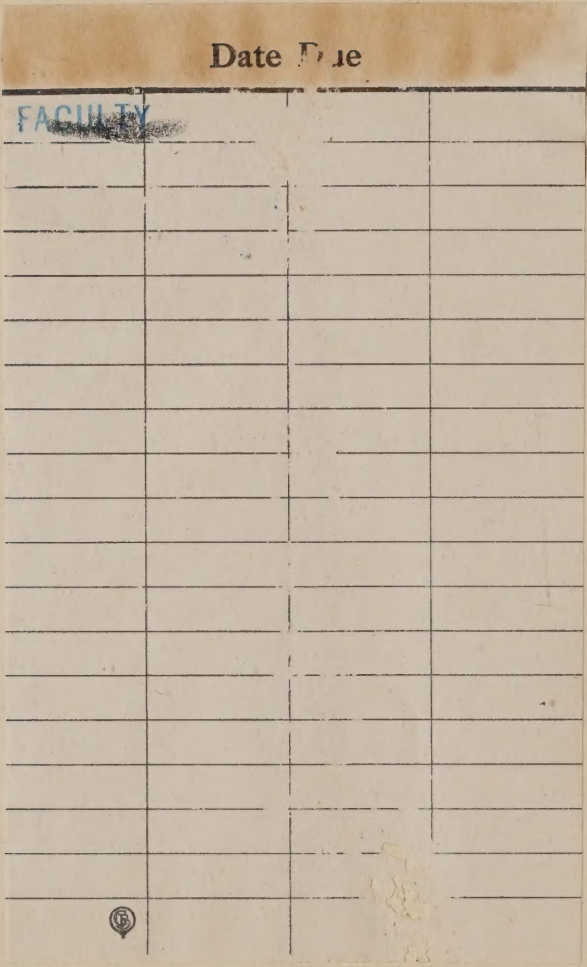
60. TULEIL I. SCALE, 2:5



61. TULEIL II. SCALE, 1:5



62. VELIISA

[illegible][illegible]

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Hittite hieroglyphic monuments,

Princeton Theological Seminary-Speer Library



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